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ROSS BROTHERS

ACORN
BRAND SEEDS



ROSS BROTHERS SEED
COMPANY - WICHITA, KANS



WE GUARANTEE

That the seeds you order will be delivered to you in first class condition, and we further agree to refund the purchase price or replace any package of seeds which, due to the fault of the seeds, has failed to give satisfaction.

ROSS BROTHERS SEED CO.

A

better grade of Seeds
than ACORN BRAND SEEDS can
not be produced. Our Seeds are no better than
others COULD produce, as we have no patents on
**Nature, BUT our Seeds ARE better than many
other Seeds which ARE produced each year**
and offered for sale. The responsibility for this
marked superiority rests on our unceasing
adherence to the principle that no Seeds
shall leave our warehouse that have not
been grown under the most favorable
conditions that we know of, and that are
not as clean as the best of machinery and
trained men can make them. Our own
faith in this statement is reflected by the
guarantee given at the top of this page
applying on every seed we send out.

This book is not elaborate, nor
are the statements therein
extravagant. The plain
truth is sufficient for
Acorn Brand
Seeds.



EXTRA SPECIALS

For 1921 Season

Four splendid vegetables of recent origin, which we have tested thoroughly, and gladly recommend for every one of our Middle West customers, as we know that they will give satisfaction. These have proven themselves superior to the ordinary types, and will not only be of interest, but of real value, as well, in your garden.

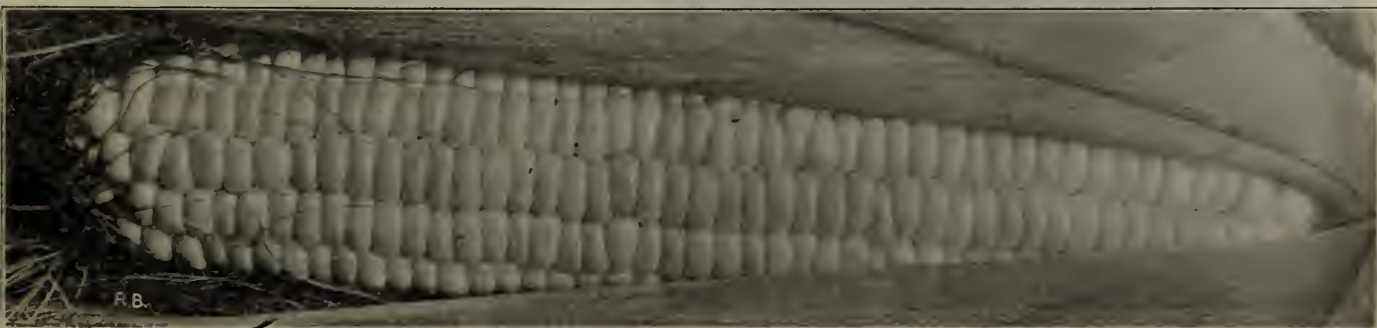
Early Round Royal Purple Wax Beans

"First in War, First in Peace," etc., was not said about Royal Purple Round Wax Beans, but these Beans were not known then! They are first, however, in every quality that makes for a good bean, size, color, flavor, productiveness, and all the rest. That they are first in the hearts, or should we say the mouths, of all who know it, is shown by its marvelously increasing sales each year. The seeds are dark purple; the pods, golden yellow, absolutely stringless. Plant a row of these and get ready for the thanks the rest of the family will give you next summer. *Packet 20c; 3 packets 50c.*

Early Golden Evergreen SWEET CORN

A cross between Howling Mob and Golden Bantam. The sweet, delicious flavor of the famous Golden Bantam has been blended, by a cross, with the size, hardiness and productiveness of Howling Mob. Early Golden Evergreen ears are bright yellow, with 12 to 14 rows of deep sugary grains. It is like Stowell's in that it remains in fine edible condition for a long time. For the family garden, as well as for the trucker, anxious to be on the market early, Early Golden Evergreen will be highly acceptable.

Packet 20c; 3 packets 50c.





Special Selected—TOM WATSON—Seed WATERMELON

TOM WATSON is a real, bang-up, good watermelon. It is deliciously sweet and crisp—just the kind you like to bite into on a hot day! The rind is tough, so that for shipping it is used more extensively, by the large growers, than any other sort.

We have been talking about just Tom Watson. Now then—R. B. Selected Tom Watson is in a different class! This seed has been gathered from a careful selection of the finest melons, any of them good enough to win a prize. Just read this and then send in your order:

“My crop last year was 100 carloads of
“the finest melons shipped from this locality.
“I planted Ross Bros. Select Tom Watson
“seed.”

R. C. CHATHAM,

Hempstead, Texas.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.



R. B. Early June Tomato

An early, good sized, bright red, smooth Tomato, which, in the few years since its origin has already taken many prizes at Horticultural Exhibits. It is as early as Chalk's Jewel, larger than Stone, seedless as Ponderosa, and when you taste it you will agree that it is the finest flavored Tomato that you ever ate. The fruits are just solid enough to make excellent salads. Furthermore, the vines are prolific. You can have a good big crop from only a few plants. The market gardeners who have tried this are just as enthusiastic about it as we are and are insisting on having more of the seed for this year. Order a packet today and get the seed started. You will really be delighted next summer when all of the luscious fruit ripens. Large packets, 20c each; 3 for 50c.

GARDEN COLLECTIONS

It's not what you earn, but what you save that counts! Learning to save usually follows learning to produce. A back yard garden is an ideal place to become acquainted with the value of our vegetable foods, and he who produces is learning to economize. Besides this, the actual saving that a garden makes during the season amounts to the equivalent of a surprisingly large increase in the income for the family. It does not take a very large garden, nor a great deal of time to raise food that would cost \$200 at the store. No matter what the income is, an increase of that amount is not to be neglected.

Join the army of occupation; the army of no occupation is due for a grand defeat.

Vegetable Garden 20 ft. by 30 ft. \$1.00

This is the most complete small garden ever designed. We have worked it out very carefully and are including only the varieties that have proved their worth through the whole of the middle West. This garden will supply the average family with an abundance of fresh vegetables throughout the entire summer and will provide a large surplus for the canning and storage for the winter. Purchased separately these vegetables would cost \$2.50.

- 1 pkt. Beans, Henderson's Bush Lima.
- 1 pkt. Beans, Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.
- 1 pkt. Beans, Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax.
- 1 pkt. Beets, Detroit Dark Red.
- 1 pkt. Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield.
- 1 pkt. Carrots, Oxheart.
- 1 pkt. Chard, Giant Lucullus.
- 1 pkt. Corn, Stowell's Evergreen.
- 1 pkt. Corn, Golden Bantam.
- 1 pkt. Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson.
- 1 pkt. Muskmelon, Delano Pink Meat.
- 1 pkt. Peas, Ross Brothers Extra Early.
- 1 pkt. Pe Tsai, or Chinese Cabbage.

COMPLETE GARDENS AT SMALL COST



- 1 pkt. Onion, Prizetaker.
- 1 pkt. Radish, Early Red Acorn
- 1 pkt. Radish Icicle.
- 1 pkt. Salsify, Sandwich Island.
- 1 pkt. Squash, Giant Summer Crook Neck.
- 1 pkt. Tomato, Chalk's Early Jewel.
- 1 pkt. Turnips, Early White Flat Dutch.
- 1 careful plan for the garden.
- 1 Ross Brothers Planting Guide, a complete book on the care of the garden for the whole year.

Middle West Flower Seed Collection 35c Postpaid

These are the varieties that we have found best suited to the hot dry seasons of the middle west. We have selected only those sorts that are of easy culture and can be raised by any gardener whether in the city or in the country. They come into bloom a few weeks after sowing and continue blooming until killed by a heavy frost, with a few other exceptions they are the only ones that will give the middle West gardeners a profusion of bloom during the mid summer.

- 1 pkt. Alyssum, Little Gem.
- 1 pkt. Calendula, Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Calliopsis, Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Petunia, Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Bachelor's Button, Corn Flower.
- 1 pkt. Cosmos, Early Flowering Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Marigold, African Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Zinnia, Giant Mixed
- 1 pkt. Ornamental Castor Bean.
- 1 pkt. Phlox, Drummondii, Mixed.





ASPARAGUS

(*Esparrago*, Sp.)

THE idea that Asparagus should be grown only by the large market gardener is rapidly disappearing. If there is a space ten feet by twenty-five to spare it should be filled with this delicious early spring vegetable. It is not correct to suppose that it takes an old timer to grow good asparagus. A little patience, coupled with the ordinary care that every successful gardener uses, will bring the desired results.

CULTURE. As this is a perennial plant more care should be exercised in the selection of the location than with the annual plants. The most desirable place is a well drained sunny slope, but nearly any spot in the garden will do that is not damp and sour.

Soak the seeds in warm water for twenty-four hours before sowing, to insure rapid germination. Sow in the open ground in the early spring in drills two to three feet apart, scattering about one inch apart in the drills. Cover with one inch of soil; cultivate freely. The following spring set out the roots to a permanent bed in rows two to five feet apart, 18 inches apart in the rows. Cover with two inches of soil. After the plants are well up, give frequent and thorough cultivation. The next year the bed should be given a thorough dressing of manure, and the year following the plants will be ready for light cutting. Heavy cutting should not be permitted

till the year after that, however. Every fall when the tops are ripe and yellow they should all be cut and burned.

1. Barr's Mammoth—The large green stalks of this variety are tender and delicious, and are ready considerably before the common sorts. The delicacy of its color distinguishes it from the other green varieties. We strongly recommend this middle west asparagus for home gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES

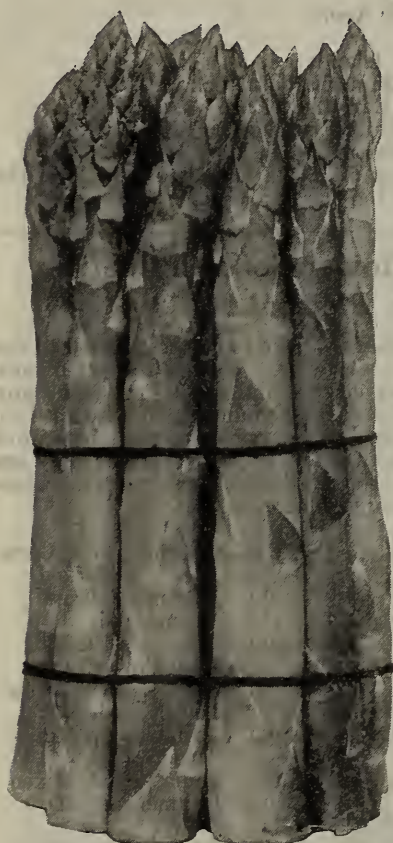
2. Columbian Mammoth White. The best white sort.

4. Palmetto. An early green type.

Price of either of the above, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

For the City Farmer, who desires to raise asparagus, one of the earliest of the spring vegetables, we suggest the purchase of asparagus roots. These are ready during March, but to be sure of getting them you should reserve your stock now by sending us your order. The City Farmer naturally does not wish to wait three or four years for the development of asparagus seed and for his benefit we are offering selected two-year roots, which can be grown with very little trouble. See page 53.



Barr's Mammoth

Applications of well rotted stable manure or commercial fertilizer, approximately 5-7-2 formula, are very beneficial to Asparagus.

BEETS

(Remolacha, Sp.)

EVERY country and city housewife appreciates the value of beets. No boiled dinner is complete without beets. Many salads and dressings are made from them. Canned or pickled beets furnish a delicate dish all through the winter and early spring, and in addition to this there is no vegetable more easily raised. The beet grows in hot dry weather or in cold wet weather, or in weather in between. If you use Acorn Brand middle west seed there is no excuse for not raising a good crop.

CULTURE. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week in August. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 18 inches apart for garden culture, and when well up thin out plants to 3 or 4 inches apart. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent when served as Spinach.

48. Detroit Dark Red—For canning, the attractive color and tenderness makes this a most desirable variety. The smooth medium sized roots are a dark blood color, firm fleshed with lighter shaded zones. The tops grow straight up allowing for close rows which is a big advantage in small gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

SWISS CHARD (Bleda, Sp.)

A SUMMER, winter green. Both city and country farmers should plant at least one row of this dandy green.

It takes only a short time from the planting until the white ribbed leaves are ready for a mess of greens and you can pick, pick all summer. Swiss Chard will furnish greens for you from early spring until late frost from the same plants. A hard frost in the fall will probably crumple up outer leaves but if warm weather should follow, inner shoots will come out and give you greens until real winter sets in. The leaves are used as boiling greens and are superior to the best of Spinach for this. The large white stalks may be served like Asparagus and are fully as tender and tasty. We have a number of splendid recipes which we will be glad to furnish upon request.

58. Giant Lucullus—The stalks of this are as thick as those of Rhubarb, being one and one-half inches broad and about 10 to 12 inches long below the leaf. The large heavy leaves are of fine flavor. A distinct advantage of this sort is the rapidity with which it sends out new leaves after a heavy picking. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Giant Lucullus

MANGEL WURZELS

STOCKMEN will find this variety very rich in Carbo-hydrates for feeding to stock. These yield from 20 to 30 tons to the acre and in many cases far greater yields than this have been grown under favorable conditions. Mangel Wurzel not only serve as a nutriment but make a succulent roughage to supplement the heavier dry rations. It is of especial value to milch cows and increases the supply of milk from 10 to 25 per cent.

CULTURE. Mangels require a deep soil to grow well; plow and subsoil at least 16 to 18 inches and apply stable manure, or complete fertilizer. Sow in May or June (5 to 6 poundsto the acre), in rows two feet apart and thin out the plants 9 or 10 inches apart in the row. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. The use of complete fertilizers will prove of great benefit to the crop, if applied when the plants are 3 to 5 inches in height. The quantity per acre should be determined by the character and condition of the soil. Dig the crop after the first heavy frost. Store in a well ventilated root cellar.

64. Mammoth Long Red—

A truly mammoth variety for stockfeeding purposes. A single root often weighs 30 or 40 pounds, and occasionally more. In yield it is enormously productive, 30 tons per acre being nothing uncommon. It grows well above the ground and on account of its shape is easily pulled up. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid.

OTHER GOOD MANGELS

60. Giant Sludstrup. Roots are reddish yellow. A heavy yielder.

61. Golden Tankard. The most nutritious variety.

Prices of either of the above: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid.

Crosby's Egyptian

47. Crosby's Egyptian—This is the earliest of the large turnip shaped beets, being only a few days later than the small extra early varieties. This is the best bet for the city garden and the best beet for the home table. It is attractive, vermillion in color, delicate in flavor and of particular interest to the farmer and one of the surest sellers on the market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

49. Early Blood Turnip—

The flavor is sweeter than that of any other early beet. The roots are of medium size, a dark red shade, which color is retained when cooked, making them particularly valued. The roots are of rapid growth, putting them on the market at an early date, as well as insuring an entire absence of fibre. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

59. Long Dark Blood—A real heat and dry weather resister. In good soil the roots are 10 to 12 inches long, being always sure of moisture. The flesh is tender and sweet. A fine sort for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

53. Early Wonder—Fine for forcing, or very early out of door use. The roots are small, but of excellent flavor and tenderness. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

OTHER GOOD BEETS

50. Edmond's Improved Blood Turnip. The best sort for winter use.

51. Eclipse. A small extra early beet.

52. Extra Early Egyptian. A dark red, very early sort.

Price of either of the above: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 85c.

SUGAR BEETS

Absolutely the cheapest food for milk cows a farmer can raise! A strong statement, but one we are sure of. It is not uncommon to raise from four to six times the tonnage that Alfalfa would yield, or up to ten times as much as other hay crops. The labor of raising them is not high, and the food value is just right for the cows. Raise an acre of them this year, and watch the feed bill diminish.

CULTURE. Handle in the same way as Mangels.

62. Klein Wanzleben—This is the variety so extensively planted for Sugar factories. The roots are a little larger than most varieties, as well as hardier and more easily grown. Yields from twelve to eighteen tons per acre. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50 postpaid.

BEANS

(Habichuela, Sp.)

EVERYBODY eats beans and yet few realize how easy they are to raise. Bush or pole, snap or Lima, they are all good in almost any stage of growth, and during their season they are found on the tables of practically every home several times each week. We will be glad to assist anyone both in the planting of his garden, and in the canning of the abundant supply which he will raise. These plants furnish a continuous supply, fresh, from early June until frost, and dried throughout the winter.

CULTURE. Sow when the apple is in bloom and the ground has become dry and warm, and repeat every two weeks until within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills 3 feet apart. For garden use, where the cultivation is to be done by hand, the rows may be only 2 feet apart. Plant 2 inches deep and thin out to 6 inches apart. One pound will plant 100 feet of drill.

BUSH BEANS

GREEN PODS

9. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—The first on the market and the best. The sturdy erect bushes bear heavily from early June until late, when other less hardy sorts barely survive. The large, light green pods are absolutely stringless, attractive in appearance for canning and of delicious taste. This variety was introduced twenty-eight years ago and is still the leading green bean the country over. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.

8. Giant Stringless Green Pod—This large round, stringless bean makes a fine succession to Burpee's Stringless, as it is about a week later. The pods are somewhat larger. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

6. Bountiful—An exceptionally early, hardy, flat podded and absolutely stringless variety. In cold wet, seasons this bean has no rival. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.

10. Hopkin's Red Valentine—The erect plants standing fifteen inches tall, bear the medium sized, round pods which are very fleshy, deeply saddle-backed, and brittle, in large numbers. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.

13. White Seeded Stringless—The large round, juicy and stringless pods are excellent green, and as the seeds are white, they make an excellent winter bean. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.

7. Dwarf Horticultural or Bush Cranberry—Very productive, and compact in growth. The flat, medium length pods are practically stringless when young, though the principal use of this variety is as a dried shell bean. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

12. Early Six Weeks—A good standard early bean. Was highly recommended by the National War Garden Committee, as a canning variety. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.



Stringless Green Pod

WAX POD BUSH BEANS

21. Royal Purple Round Pod Wax—A new bean and a record breaker. The plant is large and spreading, bearing the abundance of the beans well above the ground. The large, round, dark, yellow pods are very brittle and absolutely stringless. For those wanting an early wax bean, this will be a very agreeable treat. Large Packet for trial 20c. For illustration and complete description, see page 1.

23. Wardwell's Kidney Wax—The strong vines yield straight, broad, creamy-white pods. They are of fine flavor and a fine variety for the market gardener. Matures a little later than the Golden Wax. Seed large, kidney shaped white with dark markings about the eye. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

22. Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax—The flavor of the Wax bean is quite distinct from that of the green sorts. It is a splendid idea to alternate the plantings to give variety to the table. The Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax is the sort most in demand of this type as the flavor is unexcelled, the productivity high, and the plant is resistant to rust to a remarkable degree. The flat yellow pods contain an attractive white seed, marked with brown or black. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

20. Black Wax Improved Prolific—This is exceptionally productive, hardy and of the best quality. It is extensively used as snaps in the home garden. The vigorous plants bear the medium sized pods well up. The seeds are small and black, the round pods yellow and fleshy. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.

25. Round Pod Kidney Wax—A superior mid-season sort. The light yellow stringless pods are five and one-half to six inches long, and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To help in reducing the cost of gardening for our customers, as well as for their greater convenience, we are prepaying all Beans, Sweet Corn and Peas, in packets, pounds and five pound lots. When ever there is a chance to make a saving for our customers we are strong for it.

Prices on large quantities gladly given on request, and they also appear regularly in our Pink Price Lists. Just drop us a card, or mention it when ordering, and we will mail these to you as issued.



Rust Proof Golden Wax

POLE BEANS

30. Kentucky Wonder Wax—Eight or nine inches is an average length for this Bean. The long pods are broad, very fleshy, and as stringless as Snap Beans. Its earliness and hardness commend it as a Pole Bean, well adapted to the middle west and southern latitude. Its golden yellow pods are very large, delicious for eating and of beautiful appearance when canned. In quality they are not excelled by any wax podded bean of its class. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

31. Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead—This is the best of the green podded pole beans for snaps. The vigorous vines are good rapid climbers and bear the showy pods in large numbers. These are ten inches in length, crisp when young though they become quite tough if allowed to remain on the vines too long. We are glad to be able to offer our carefully selected stock of this variety. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

29. Burger's Stringless Green Pod, or White Seeded Kentucky Wonder—The earliest of all pole beans. The round pods are six to eight inches long, rich green, meaty and stringless. The beans are pure white. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

33. Scarlet Runner—A rapid growing sort, equally valuable as an ornamental, and as an edible bean. Preceding the beans are large clusters of bright scarlet, pea-like flowers. The beans themselves are bright scarlet, heavily blotched with purple. Pkt. 10c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25 postpaid.

41. Lazy Wife—Receives the name from the fact that a basket full may be picked from only a few plants. The broad flat pods are dark green, five to six inches long. The round, white beans are found six to eight to a pod. Pkt. 10c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25 postpaid.



Kentucky Wonder

FIELD BEANS

The farmers of today are realizing the value of a few rows of Field Beans. There is no vegetable that is used more often in a home than the Field Bean. The care of these is the same as for green beans, except that the pods are allowed to mature on the vines, but are picked before a damaging frost can hurt them and stored in a dry place away from mice.

45. Navy or Pea Bean—This is the bean that made Boston famous. It is a sure cropper and best for family use. The plants are large and spreading and mature their small, well filled pods quite early. Baked, they make one of the most wholesome and delicious dishes on the tables of the country today. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid.

44. Tepary—The dry weather bean, more prolific than the Navy and matures quicker. Sixty-five days, from seeding to harvest. This variety is of superior flavor and great productiveness. It is not subject to the common diseases of beans and can be used when other sorts fail. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid.

46. Pinto—From Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Brownsville, Texas, this variety is unexcelled. In the higher altitudes, or lower places, where it is too dry for ordinary beans, this variety is a sure yielder. Its average yield runs from eight hundred to one thousand pounds to the acre and we have seen yields of nineteen hundred pounds to the acre. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c postpaid.



LIMA BEANS

(Frijole Vestago, Sp.)

The home of the Lima is in the tropics and consequently it must not be sown until after the ground is thoroughly warm in the Spring and there is no danger of additional cold weather. Lima Beans should always be sown eye down. Lima Beans are even richer in food value than Green Beans and are entirely too delicious and easily grown to be left out of either city or country gardens. Separate sorts are not needed for winter use. Just ripen and dry the surplus on the vine and store in a dry place until wanted in the winter.

36. Henderson's Bush Lima—Always early on the market and therefore, sure of a good price. This is the earliest variety, being fully two weeks ahead of any other sort in maturing. The City Farmer, anxious for an early taste of fresh butter beans on his table, and the Country Farmer keenly alive to the high prices paid for early vegetables, will both appreciate this bean. This is one of the few varieties that acclimates itself to both north and south. The beans are small and very fine for canning. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.

27. Burpee's Bush Lima—The bush form of the large White Lima. The plants are quite hardy and productive. The medium green pods contain three large flat beans of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

28. Fordhook Bush Lima—The most popular large seeded variety. The large vigorous plants bear the beans well above the ground, which is a great advantage. The large pods, borne in large clusters, contain three to five beans of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

43. King of the Garden Lima—A vigorous grower and very prolific. Pods are from 5 to 8 inches long. On account of its immense pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.



Henderson's Bush Lima

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

(Berza de Bruselas, Sp.)

A delicious vegetable that is becoming very popular in all large markets. It should be more largely grown in private gardens, as it affords fresh green sprouts in the late fall and winter when other vegetables are gone. It is cultivated like cabbage.

67. Dwarf French—This low growing sort is the Paris favorite, as well as the most popular in this country. The plants are from 18 to 24 inches tall and produce compact, rounded, grayish green sprouts of good size and fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

CHICORY

(Achicoria, Sp.)

CULTURE. Sow seed in early spring just as for carrots, in rows 12 to 16 inches apart, and thin the plants to 2 or 3 inches. To blanch the leaves for salad in winter, dig the roots in the fall, cut the leaves off a little above the root crown and place them horizontally in layers, alternating with layers of sand or loam in a dark cellar, the tops all pointing outwards from the sloping heap. One ounce will plant about one hundred feet of drill.

95. Large Rooted—The dried roots are roasted and mixed with coffee, or used as a substitute. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

COLLARDS

(Cabu, Sp.)

This is a type of cabbage grown for winter use in the Southern States, both to furnish a large amount of green forage for stock and also fine boiling "greens" for table use. The young leaves at the top of the stalk form a loose head and furnish the portion for table use, being very tender and delicate in flavor when boiled.

106. Southern or Georgia—This variety is the old-time favorite. Very hardy, standing winters as far north as Tennessee. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, Collards grow easily and make a good substitute for Cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CORN SALAD

(Canonigos, Sp.)

Used for "greens" like Spinach or as a salad. Can be sown in the spring and fall. Succeeds best when sown in the early spring and in August. Can be sown in September and wintered like spinach if given a little protection.

107. Large Round-Leaved—The best variety. Matures in four or five weeks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c.

CRESS

(Mastuerzo, Sp.)

108. Extra Fine Curled—(Also called "Peppergrass") Leaves finely cut and curled. very handsome and of a pleasant pungent flavor. Used largely in salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

EGG PLANT

(Berengena, Sp.)

Owing to their extreme tenderness, egg plants should not be set out in the garden much before the middle of June. This vegetable may well be planted in soil heavily manured for some earlier crop such as radishes. Sow in a hotbed about April first. Transplant into another bed, and later shift into 4 or 5 inch pots. In warm, settled weather transfer to the garden, setting the plants 2 by 3 or 3 by 3 feet. Conservation of moisture is important. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants. We are glad to supply well grown plants during May and June. See page 53.

151. Black Beauty—The best of all. Fruits large, handsome shape and of a rich glossy black. It is as early as any, very productive and thornless. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

152. Improved New York Spineless—Plants stocky and low branching, stalks entirely free from spines, and produce continually handsome, deep purple fruits of largest size and most perfect symmetry. The plants usually bear eight to ten immense fruits of the finest quality before being killed by frosts. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

CELERY

(Apio, Sp.)

CELERY can be grown by the City Farmer from plants without very much difficulty. It is generally believed that celery is a very difficult vegetable to raise, but from actual experience, we can say that Ross Brothers celery plants have proved very successful in many city back yards.

The conditions necessary for successful Celery cultivation are good seed, plenty of manure or complete fertilizers, moisture and cultivation. The most suitable soil is rich loam finely pulverized and highly enriched with 30 to 40 loads to the acre of good stable manure. Sow seed in boxes for early planting; later plants may be produced from seeds sown in frames or open ground. Transplant 4 inches apart, when three inches high; water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows for garden culture 18 inches to 2 feet apart; for field culture, in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; set the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart; supply plenty of moisture and see that plants receive thorough cultivation. They may be set either on the surface or in well manured trenches 1 foot in depth. To blanch, draw earth around the plants, being careful not to cover the tops of the center shoots. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that celery, in the dry sections of the middle west must not be set out till late in the summer. In this vicinity that means between July 25 and August 5.

102. Giant Pascal—One of the best varieties for fall or winter use. The stalks grow about sixteen inches high, thick, solid and stringless, and almost as brittle as glass. It is surely a vigorous grower and of most excellent quality. A good market sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

103. Golden Self-Blanching—The choicest sort of delicious celery; it excels all other yellow varieties. More dwarfed, larger bunches with broad, heavy stalks, which blanch into a rich appetizing, golden yellow, make this the most popular golden celery on the market. Though the stalks are broader and heavier than the white varieties, the quality in sweetness, tender crispness, delicious flavor and absence of strings, make it a most delightful table necessity. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25.

104. White Plume—A mighty fine variety. No other celery naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. All others require blanching with boards or with earth. The Golden Self-Blanching turns yellow, but this one turns white. Not only does the stem whiten, but the leaf itself, especially every inner leaf, assumes the attractive white color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

CELERY CABBAGE

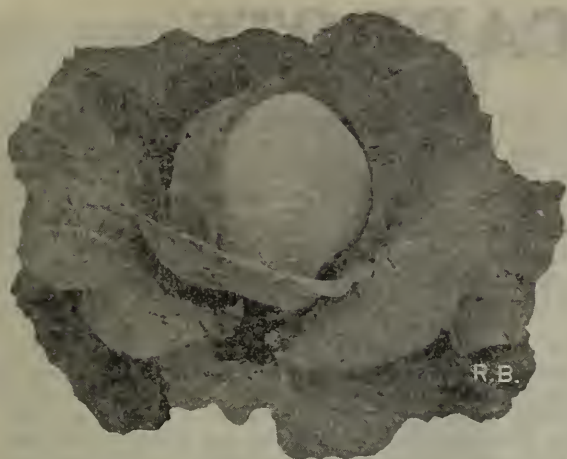
70. (Pe-Tsai) Or Chinese Cabbage

FOR both the city and the country farmer this variety is especially appealing, because the heads grow close together and therefore take up the smallest possible space. The tender well blanched leaves are more delicious and allow for a greater variety of serving than any other kind. For salads this variety is unexcelled. It is also delicious when served

creamed or boiled like cabbage. Pe-Tsai will not thrive in hot weather so plantings should not be made until after the first of August. The seed is then sown in frames and transplanted like cabbage, or it may be sown directly where it is to be raised. The heads resemble those of well formed Cos Lettuce. The inner leaves blanch quite easily. The large midribs are crisp and blanch much like celery. We strongly recommend it to our customers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.



Pe-Tsai



Copenhagen Market

CABBAGE

(*Col repello*, Sp.)

WE have been handling Cabbage Seed for thirty-six years and feel safe in saying that the thousands of satisfied customers of this seed constitute a good assurance that we are able and do handle only the best seeds that can be produced. We wish to remind our friends that with no other crop is the quality of the seed shown as much as with cabbage. The best expert in the world cannot tell from an examination whether a sample of cabbage seed is worthless or is the best that grows. Buyers must rely entirely on the reputation of the seller. Ask anyone who has grown Ross Brothers Cabbage Seed, there are several in your locality, about the quality of Acorn Brand Cabbage Seed.

CULTURE. Soil for cabbage should be a rich heavy loam, with good drainage. Such a soil when supplied with a liberal quantity of stable manure and complete fertilizers will produce excellent crops. For early spring transplanting, seed should be sown in boxes in the house between December 25th and January 25th, and should be transplanted into other boxes as soon as the plants are 2 inches tall. They should again be transplanted into cold frame and then set in open ground about March 10th to 20th. The two transplantings are necessary to produce strong plants that will grow vigorously after set in the open ground. Second

early varieties of cabbage should be started in boxes about February 1st, and transplanted twice and set out in open ground during first half of April. If late varieties are planted they should be ready to set out in open ground during the month of May. The plants of early varieties should be set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row; medium and late varieties in rows 3 feet apart, and from 18 to 24 inches apart in the row, depending upon growth of the variety. Sow one ounce for 2,000 to 3,000 plants, 4 ounces to an acre.

71. Copenhagen Market—The heads are nearly round or slightly flattened, very hard and heavy. The growth is compact, there being few outside leaves, so the plants may be set close together. Copenhagen Market heads as soon as Jersey Wakefield cabbage. The most remarkable point about this cabbage is its uniformity—every plant under normal conditions will produce a good, solid head, and every head is as like another as two peas in a pod. The heads mature all at the same time so the crop can be cleaned up within a short time after the first heads mature. This is a very profitable cabbage to grow for market and an excellent early variety for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

69. All Head Early—A reliable early header, with a deep flat head, solid, and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. It is in great demand in Kraut sections, and in fact is a popular sort the country over. It is frequently used as a late cabbage, as well as early. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

75. Steins Early Flat Dutch—The Cabbage that the Southern market gardeners are all enthusiastic about; and justly, too, for the firm, somewhat flattened heads are ready for harvesting very early, and they are the largest heads of any cabbage maturing so early. The stems are short, and there are hut few outside leaves. This allows for close planting, making enormous yields to the acre. Well grown heads measure thirteen inches across and weigh from ten to twelve pounds. Ross Brothers Strain of this is unexcelled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

86. Charleston, or Large Wakefield—Large solid pointed heads, remarkably early and of a flavor that everyone likes. Quite similar in many ways to the Early Jersey Wakefield, but much larger and a week later in maturing. In the southern shipping sections Ross Brothers Charleston cabbage is a standard. The heads are uniform, weighing close to ten pounds each; not as conical as the Jersey Wakefield, but a good shape for packing. The heads are firm and solid. Whether you are planting a short garden row, or a hundred acres, we can take care of you, and will furnish seed that you can not find excelled at any price. If you are a large planter, write for our special prices in large lots. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

CAULIFLOWER

(*Coliflor*, Sp.)

For the information of those who desire to raise from the seed, one fourth ounce produces about five hundred plants; two ounces to set out an acre. Heads mature in ninety days from planting. For the City Farmer who desires to raise this vegetable, for table use and for making chow-chow, we wish to advise against any attempt to raise from the seed. For the especial benefit of the City Farmer, and for those in the country as well, we have a supply of healthy, sturdy plants. Growing cauliflower from plants is not a difficult matter. See page 53.

CULTURE. Cauliflower will grow on soils well adapted to cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer, varying with the different climatic conditions. The seeds are sown in boxes or hotbeds. The plants must be put out in the open ground just as early as danger of freezing has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form.

93. Early Snowball—There is no finer Cauliflower than our first-class strain of this variety. The heads are large, heavy and close grained, with no leaves growing through hem. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.00.

80. Selected Early Jersey Wakefield—The first early cabbage for home and garden. It is the surest heading of the early cabbages and for this reason brings a good price on the market. The plants are very hardy and will resist cold weather and other unfavorable conditions. The heads are of medium size, solid, uniformly pointed and of good quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

78. Premium Late Flat Dutch—As a variety for winter market this cabbage has no superior. The heads are large, round, solid, broad and flat on top, often tinted with reddish brown after being touched by frost. They open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety and one of the best keepers. With good cultivation on moist rich ground, 95 per cent of them will head up. Decidedly one of the best varieties for late cultivation. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES

72. Danish Ballhead. A splendid early sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

74. Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. The most reliable for early planting.

75. Enkhuizen Glory. The largest of the early sorts.

76. Large Late Drumhead. The plants upright and compact. Heads are large.

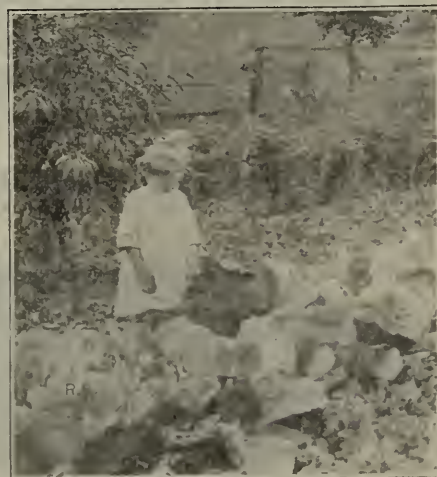
77. Mammoth Red Rock. The best and largest red cabbage. Used for pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

86. Charleston or Large Wakefield. Popular with market gardeners.

90. Surehead. Dependable in the worst of seasons.

Price of any of the above, unless otherwise noted:

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb; 75c.



Early Jersey Wakefield



Oxheart Carrots

101. Oxheart or Guerande—The flesh of this variety is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. They are very fine for table use. This fine and popular carrot is intermediate between the oblong varieties and the scarlet horns, but is much thicker than the latter, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the top. Another advantage of this variety is the small amount of time and inconvenience required in digging. It is easily pulled, making it particularly desirable for stiff soils. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

97. Danvers Half Long—Yields more heavily than any other variety and will grow in all soils. Of good size, stump-rooted and cylindrical shaped. Much more easily harvested than any long rooted variety. The Acorn Brand strain of this valuable vegetable is selected with great care and is sure to give entire satisfaction. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

CARROTS

(Zanahoria, Sp.)

CARROTS are said to be a beauty food. We should not like to suggest that you need to grow any for that reason, but we are quite sure that it will be of more service in this way to grow and eat a few carrots than to use a quart or so of beauty tonic.

There is no vegetable more wholesome than the carrot. It is easily grown and easily prepared for the table. The City Farmer will appreciate a row or two of carrots in his garden. The country farmer or the gardener know well the market demands for carrots.

CULTURE. For the best results the soil should be thoroughly worked to a good depth. For early use sow the seed in rows 15 inches apart as early in the spring as the soil can be worked, being careful not to cover the fine seeds too deeply, using 4 pounds to the acre. The seed is a slow germinator and many gardeners like to mark the row with a radish seed here and there. These come up quickly and allow for cultivation long before the carrot seeds are started. The seed should be well firmed in the ground after planting. The small home gardener finds an easy way to do this is to shuffle along the row thus treading on every spot of earth. For the main crop sow about 4 pounds to the acre or one ounce to one hundred feet of drill. Make the rows 2 feet apart to allow for horse cultivation. Keep free from weeds and cultivate frequently until the roots are large enough for table use, and if grown for commercial uses they may be cultivated with profit throughout the season. When the plants are 3 inches high, thin to 2 inches apart in the row.

100. Early Scarlet Horn—This variety is the first crop ready for the table in the home garden. The earliness of it makes it very valuable for growing under glass. The tops are small, dark green. The orange-red roots are short and top-shaped, and when picked while young they are very tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

OTHER GOOD CARROTS

96. Chantenay. A medium early, larger than Early Scarlet Horn.

99. Improved Long Orange. Long rooted sort for a field crop.

Price of either of the above: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

SWEET CORN

We prepay Sweet Corn in packets, pounds and 5-lb. lots. Write for prices on larger quantities, or refer to latest Pink List.

EARLY VARIETIES

114. Golden Bantam—The sweetest and hardest of them all. Ears of this delicious corn are from six to seven inches long, eight-rowed, filled with broad, sweet, golden yellow kernels of a delightful flavor. It may be planted with perfect safety from ten days to two weeks earlier than most other varieties. The dry seed is quite free from rot. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs \$1.50 postpaid.

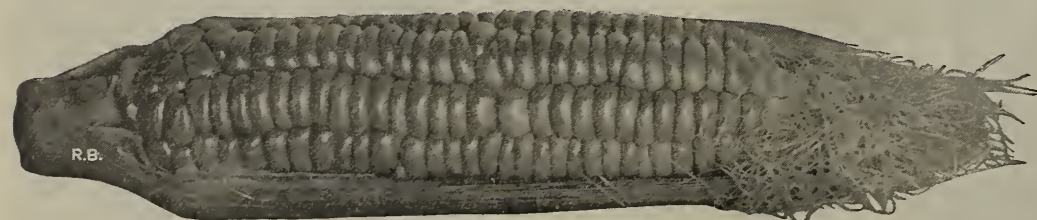
109. Extra Early Adams—A money saver for the table is this early white table corn variety. The stalks of this Acorn Brand Corn are about four feet high with a small tassel and very few leaves. The short ears are nearly as broad as they are long. The kernels are white and smooth. An extremely hardy variety, very much in favor with city farmers, as it can be grown close to gether and thus conserve space. This sort can be planted as early as the middle of March as a rule, in this latitude. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid.

113. Early Golden Evergreen—A truly fine corn in every respect. For illustration and full description, see page 1. Pkt. 20c.

111. Early Adams—An exceptionally hardy and early sort. While it belongs strictly to the field corn class, it is used extensively as a first early table corn. The strong six foot stalk bears ears about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen rows. The kernels are white, rounded and somewhat deeper than broad. The corn must be picked when just in the milk stage in order to be the best edible in condition. This is used more in the south than farther north. The seed is very hardy and will withstand a long cold wet period without rotting. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid.

120. Early Evergreen—A leader since 1898. Has all points of the better known Stowell's Evergreen, and in addition is from a week to ten days earlier. The ears are from seven to eight inches long with from fourteen to twenty slightly irregular rows of large deep white kernels of the finest quality. Very desirable for either the home garden or the market. It is also used quite extensively for canning. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid.

125. Early Minnesota—One of the best second early sorts for the market and the home garden. The stalks stand a little short of eight feet and bear eight or ten rowed ears of medium length. The large white kernels are extremely sweet and do not shrink when dried to any great extent, making this variety a leader for the dried corn industry. We use especial care in selecting our seed stocks of this variety, and have built up in many sections a strong demand for our special strain. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid.



Golden Bantam

Make several plantings of Sweet Corn to insure a continuous harvest.

SWEET CORN

(Maiz, Sp.)

THERE is probably no vegetable that gives a larger amount of satisfaction than Corn on the Cob. In the Acorn Brand Sweet Corn the city and country farmer will find the most profit and pleasure. Corn, like anything else well worth having, takes a little care to produce. A few rows of corn will supply the average home with plenty of fine roasting ears and enough over for canning and drying to last through the winter. With the price of canned corn advancing, a few rows of Acorn Brand Corn, means a saving of many dollars through the roasting ear season and during the winter.

CULTURE. Plant upon arrival of settled warm weather in rows three to four feet apart according to variety, placing the seeds 2 inches deep and 8 inches apart in the row, or 6 grains in a hill 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate and keep free from weeds and when the plants are well established thin to 4 stalks in the hill. Plant early varieties in succession or plant early, medium and late varieties at one time which will continue the season for several weeks. One bushel of seed will plant from 3½ to 5 acres.

MID-SEASON AND MAIN CROP VARIETIES

121. Howling Mob—The earliest white, large sweet corn of high quality. The ears are seven to nine inches long, well filled with large pearly white grains. It is only a few days later than the early small white sorts and the size and the quality of this makes the superiority very marked. Howling mob is considered to be the sweetest and best flavored variety in its class. As our stock of this is grown under very favorable conditions, and the seed is carefully inspected, both in the field and after it reaches our cleaning plant, we can assure our customers that it will prove absolutely true to type. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.

123. White Evergreen—The finest of the mid-season varieties for the home garden, or for canning. This is because the kernels are a pure, glistening white and remarkably sweet. The ears are of good size, about as large as Stowell's Evergreen, maturing a few days earlier. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid.

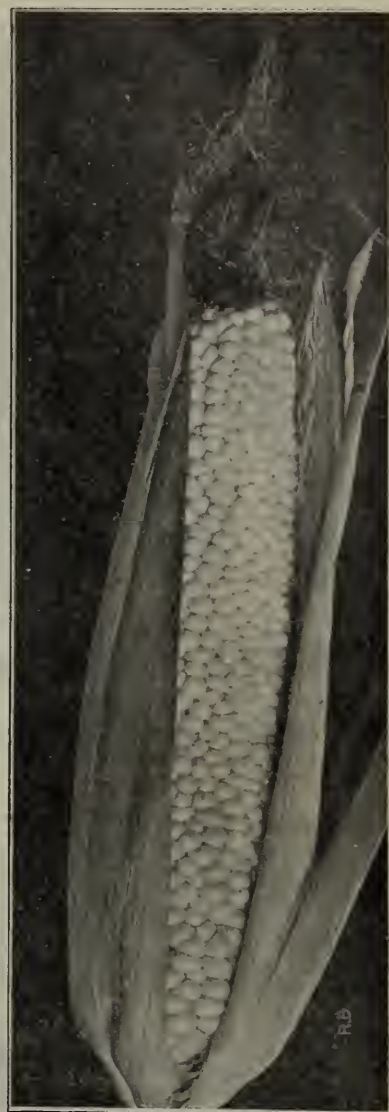
122. Stowell's Evergreen—A successful and popular variety with middle west farmers. It is of strong growth, with large well formed ears and one of the best growers to be had. The ears will retain their freshness and are suitable for cooking for a long time. This is an acclimated variety and our seed has been carefully selected from stock that has proven its productiveness and large ears. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid.

112. Country Gentleman—This splendid late or main crop variety is the result of a cross of the Ne Plus Ultra with Stowell's Evergreen, producing the large ear of the former, but retaining its productiveness, fine quality, and irregular shoe peg arrangement of the crowded, slender, deep grains. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid.

115. Golden Cream—Deliciously sweet and handsome in appearance; a cross between Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. The color and sweetness of the former have been combined with the size, irregular grains, and hardness of the latter. The kernels are a rich cream color when ready for use, but on cooking turn a beautiful golden yellow. The plant is exceptionally vigorous and produces four ears to the stalk quite frequently. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid.

116. Mammoth Late Sugar—The largest sweet corn known, and one of the best. The truly mammoth ears are from ten to twelve inches long, borne on strong stems eight feet or more high. The ears are well filled with large white kernels, very tender and delicious. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.

117. Black Mexican—A fine flavored, late, dark-grained variety. Particularly in the south this is considered one of the very finest late sorts. The kernels are a dark bluish-black when ready for use, but they cook out much lighter than when in the field. This variety is less subject to the bud worm than any other sort. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid.



Country Gentleman

Stowell's Evergreen

POP CORN

Oh, Boy! Some real Pop Corn! The kind that pops and pops and pops—wide open with a fine nutty flavor. Bring on the butter and salt! Kansas grown Pop Corn pops its way into nearly as many parts of the world as a certain well-known Detroit automobile. They are both sold at a low price, but they sure do deliver the goods.

132. Queen's Golden—A smooth yellow variety that is very prolific and of excellent quality. Grains pop perfectly white and large. Ears six inches long and well filled. Kernels smooth and of a rich golden color, cob white. Usually bears two ears to a stalk. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid.

130. White Pearl—We believe that this is the most satisfactory variety for Kansas and neighboring states. It is freer from worms than any other sort, is good and early and is less likely to mix with field corn. The kernels are round, and pearly white, of good size. Price: lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid.

131. White Rice—Large white pointed kernels. This sort is a rapid growing sort, and the flavor when popped is delicious. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid.

229. Japanese Hulless—Quite distinct from any other sort. The white kernels are shaped much like the White Rice, but are only about half the size. Being entirely free from hulls many people prefer this. Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.

CUCUMBERS

(Cohcembro, Sp.)



Arlington White Spine Cucumbers

KALE OR BORECOLE

(Berza, Sp.)

CULTURE. More hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens. Improved by a touch of frost. Sow in May and June; cultivate same as cabbage.

156. Dwarf Curled—Makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate in flavor. Sow seeds in May or June, transplant in July and cultivate same as cabbage. For early spring use sow in September; protect over winter with a covering of straw or litter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

157. Tall Green Curled—Grows up to 3 feet high, bearing long, light green leaves, finely curled at the edges. Extremely hardy, being improved rather than injured by a moderate heavy frost. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

KOHL-RABI

(Colrabano, Sp.)

CULTURE. Sow the seed in the spring in drills ¾ of an inch deep and 2 feet apart and when the plants are a few inches high thin to 15 inches. Cultivate same as for beets.

158. Early White Vienna—For forcing. Very early small, handsome, white bulb. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

159. Purple Vienna—A little later than the white, color bluish purple. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

HERBS

A few Pot Herbs and Sweet Herbs should have a place in every vegetable garden. A very small space will give all the herbs needed by a family. Culture is very simple; the best way is to make seedbed in the early spring and set the plants out in beds.

1000. ANISE	Used for flavoring.....	5c
1001. CARAWAY	Seeds used for seasoning.....	5c
1002. CATNIP	Leaves used for tea.....	10c
1003. CHERVIL	Leaves aromatic, for seasoning.....	10c
1004. CHIVES	Used for flavoring.....	20c
1005. CORIANDER	Seeds used for seasoning.....	5c
1006. DILL	Used for seasoning pickles.....	5c
1007. HOREHOUND	Very useful for curing coughs.....	10c
1008. LAVENDER	Leaves very fragrant.....	10c
1009. MARJORAM, SWEET	.....	10c
1010. ROSEMARY	Leaves very fragrant.....	10c
1011. RUE	A medicinal plant.....	5c
1012. SAFFRON	Used for flavoring.....	5c
1013. SAGE	A highly aromatic herb.....	10c
1014. SAVORY, SUMMER	Leaves and shoots used for seasoning.....	10c
1015. SORREL	Used in soups and salads.....	5c
1016. SWEET BASIL	Leaves used for flavoring.....	5c
1017. SWEET FENNEL	Seeds aromatic.....	5c
1018. THYME	.....	10c
1019. WORMWOOD	Has medicinal qualities A splendid plant for poultry.....	10c

TO obtain the largest yield of cucumbers, the soil should be well enriched with well-rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, dropping 15 to 20 seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows 4 feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful of more of well-rotted manure which should be well mixed with the soil, forming a broad, flat hill 4 to 6 inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections where earliness is very important, market gardeners start

plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hotbeds or cold frames, filled with rich, friable soil and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so that the roots are not disturbed at all.

133. Arlington White Spine—Is early, and a heavy yielder: it is a beautifully symmetrical, straight type cucumber, 7 to 10 inches long. Throughout its entire length the skin is an attractive, glossy dark green; the flesh firm but tender, with delicious flavor, these surpassing qualities have made it a great favorite. In the southern country it is universally planted and is the standard for both home and market gardens. For northern markets it may be a trifle small but for the home garden it has no superior and is indeed very popular. Cannot be too strongly commended, because its fine appearance and splendid quality gain popularity everywhere. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

137. Early Fortune—The vines make a strong and vigorous growth, producing abundant crops of cucumbers, which are slightly longer than Arlington White Spine, more cylindrical in shape and have a very dark green skin. The flesh is thick, seed cavity relatively small and the quality is excellent, either when sliced for use at the table, or for making pickles. This variety is one of the best introduced in years and will become one of the most largely used. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF CUCUMBERS

- 135. **Early White Spine.** Earlier than Arlington White Spine.
- 136. **Davis Perfect.** A white spine sort good for forcing.
- 138. **Everbearing.** The best sort for pickling.
- 139. **Improved Long Green.** Used mostly for slicing.
- 140. **Japanese Climbing.** A rapid grower. Oz. 25c
- 145. **Early Cluster.** Hardy and productive, with short fruits.
- 134. **Chicago Pickling.** A popular pickling type.
- 150. **West India Gherkin.** Small, spiny fruit, excellent for pickling.

Price of any of the above: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

ENDIVE

(Endivia, Sp.)

This plant furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter months, or by repeated sowings a supply may be had nearly all the year around. Useful in flavoring soups, stews, etc. Makes delicious greens if cooked like spinach.

Cultivation same as for lettuce. The blanching of Endive is brought about by drawing the leaves together into a head and tying them and this should be done a month before it is wanted for table use. One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row.

153. Broad Leaved Batavian Leaves are broad, thick, green, more or less twisted and waved with white mid-ribs. It forms large hearts, which, when blanched, form one of the best winter salads. Crisp, tender and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

154. Green Curled—Leaves finely cut. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.

155. White Curled—Very beautiful. Leaves need no blanching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.

LETTUCE

(*Lechuga, Sp.*)

WHETHER you grow lettuce for your table or for market, it is one of the most used of all vegetables and brings a good price on the market for the country farmer, or it means the city farmer will have to pay a good price for it if he does not raise it, for housewives must have it for their salads, garnishings and for its own good eating qualities. Lettuce is not difficult to grow and no garden is complete without it.

CULTURE. For early spring plants sow the seed not over a quarter of an inch deep in hot beds or flats during February or early March. In the absence of any frames keep the flat on a sunny window-sill, being careful that it does not dry out. When the seedlings are about an inch tall, prick out carefully and transplant 2½ inches apart each way. The plants should be set out in the garden as soon as the ground is warm and well prepared. Set out in rows fifteen inches apart and the plants a foot apart in the row. For succession plants sow seed in the open ground and set the seedlings out as soon as they begin to crowd. Sowing should be made every two weeks from early spring until fall. One ounce of seed produces about 3,000 plants. The plants are ready for eating in thirty to seventy days from sowing, depending on the variety.

CURLED LEAF CUTTING VARIETIES

Every garden should contain at least a row or two of cutting lettuce which is ready for the table much sooner than the heading type. The crisp leaves with their firm veins and ribs give a delightful spring touch to the dinner table very early in the season, and it is perfectly safe to count on having leaves large enough for salad in 40 or 45 days after sowing.

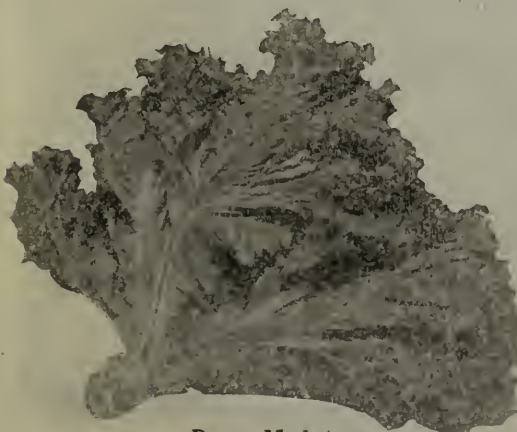
179. Grand Rapids—This is pre-eminently the home garden cutting lettuce. You should not fail to start a flat early this spring and enjoy the delightful salads within a few weeks after transplanting out of doors. While this was originally considered an exclusively forcing lettuce, recent years have shown its value out of doors, particularly in the spring and fall. Grand Rapids is a good keeper when picked, but the matured plants shoot quickly to seed if left in the ground. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

178. Early Curled Simpson or Silesia—A crisp, sweet and tender variety of the loose leaf type. The leaves are light green and very curled and crinkled. For early sowing in cold wet seasons this has no superior. It gives great satisfaction also when sown thickly and pulled while still young, for very early salads. For forcing it is proving a close rival to Grand Rapids. The plant is dwarf and compact and of rapid growth. Market gardeners or home planters can make no mistake by using this variety extensively. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

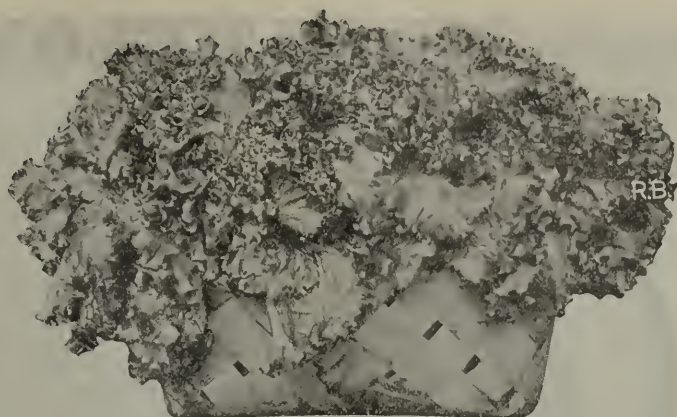
177. Black Seeded Simpson—For a large, early outdoor lettuce suitable to the middle west Black Seeded Simpson has no superior. We do not say that it will grow in a hot furnace, but we do know that when the sun gets to warming up in earnest here, and the other sorts of lettuce have melted down like men's collars at a baseball game, the large, greenish-yellow heads of Black Seeded Simpson are standing up offering their crisp tender leaves for very inviting salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

161. Denver Market—The good points of the Curly Leaf and the Butter Head Types are found in the Denver Market. The leaves are curly and crisp, but they are rather tightly folded, making almost a head. The flavor is buttery, and delightfully agreeable. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

168. Early Prizehead—For home use this sort cannot be recommended too highly, as the tender leaves are really delicious. It is not hardy enough to withstand shipping, however. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Denver Market

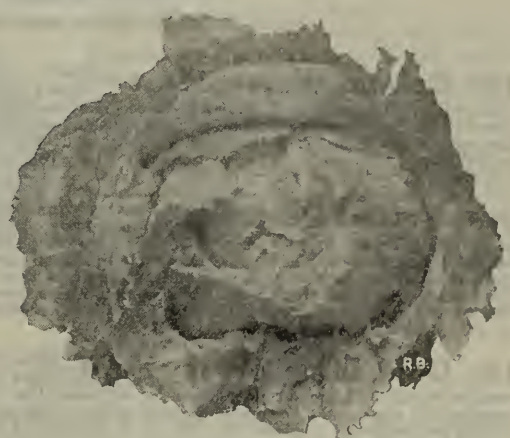


Grand Rapids

BUTTER HEAD VARIETIES

This type of lettuce is not of such rapid growth as the loose leaf sorts, but the delicious buttery flavor of the tender leaves make it well worth waiting for. For use during the hot dry months of mid summer it far surpasses the other sorts.

164. Wayahead—An acknowledged top-notch. It is impossible to find lettuce with a sweeter or more delicate flavor than that of this variety. Has large firm heads. The first outdoor planting should be made as soon as cherry blossoms are open. Long dry summers do not affect this Acorn Brand of lettuce and you can count on a good supply all summer if proper precautions are taken. Keep sowing every two weeks until the end of September. If there are cold frames or hot beds available there is no end to the Wayahead season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



Wayhead

162. Hanson, Ross Brothers Improved Strain—The best heading lettuce for withstanding extremes of weather, either hot or cold. The large heads are very solid, tender and well blanched. The gardeners of the middle west, and further south will be particularly well pleased with the hardiness of this variety. The fact that it is still a leader after over forty years shows its superiority. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

160. Big Boston—A large tight header used extensively for forcing and for outdoor planting early and late in the season. It thrives much better on cooler temperatures than most other sorts, but will not stand the heat of mid-summer. The leaves are broad, smooth and a light dull green except for a narrow border of light brown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

163. May King—An exceptionally early solid heading sort, of the finest sweet rich buttery flavor. If you are not acquainted with this variety allow us to introduce you. The pleasure will be mutual. The leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown in cool weather. The inner leaves are blanched to a rich golden-yellow. Due to the firmness of the heads they can be shipped long distances with the minimum of injury. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Cos Lettuce or Romaine Salad

Of delightful, fresh crispness and mild flavor. A distinctly upright growth. The heads when well developed should be loosely tied with light string, or preferably old strips of rags. The inner leaves in this way are delicately blanched, very crisp and sweet.

175. Paris White Cos—A variety that is of large size and splendid flavor and which has been found the most satisfactory in the middle west. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

MUSKMELONS

(Melon, Sp.)



Delano White Meat Muskmelons

181. Delano White Meat—Well netted, slightly ribbed with a very small seed cavity. An acclimated variety produced in Delano Township, Sedgwick County, Kansas, from the crossing of carefully selected stocks. An unusually fast seller. It has proven its superiority quality and vigor in the middle west to the many thousands who have used it. The green meat is thick, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 10; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

193. Netted Rock—The heaviest meated melon of the Rocky Ford type. It produces melons of uniform standard size, 90 per cent of which are completely covered with a beautiful gray, lace-like netting which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in the carrying and keeping qualities of the cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinted with a delicate salmon-pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of Rocky Fords. The flesh is firm. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

188. Gold Lined Rocky Ford—For shipping and for the home table this medium sized, round, green meated sort is very desirable. The thick flesh is green with a clear gold tint next to the seed cavity. The skin is covered with a thick grey netting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

205. R.B. Improved Rocky Ford—A splendid medium sized melon for the home garden. The melons are slightly oval in shape, regular in size, with a fair amount of light grey netting. The melons are slightly ribbed. The green flesh is fine grained and sweet almost to the rind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

207. Green Nutmeg—An extremely early, prolific and sweet melon. The flesh is light green and for the very early taste of melon the first thing in the season, a few plants of green Nutmeg will be just what you need. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

191. Montreal Market—A very large, late and fine flavored sort. The fruits mature in about eighty days, and as the vines are very prolific, an enormous crop can be harvested from an acre. The melons are good shippers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

203. Extra Early Hackensack—An extra large, heavily ribbed sort. One of the best for home use and nearby markets, but the fruit will not stand shipping. A great improvement on the old Hackensack type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

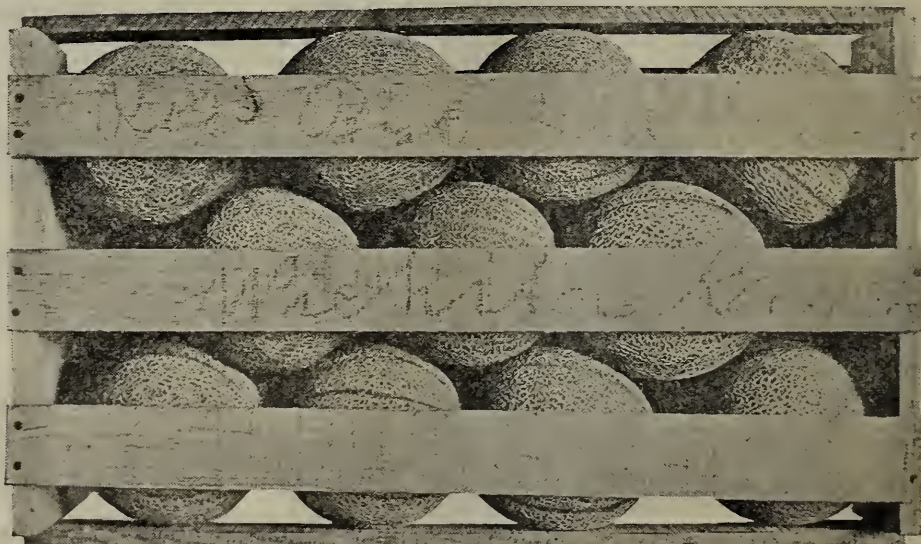
TO get the full benefit of the biggest vegetable treat of the season, muskmelons, there should be some in the home garden. It is not advisable for the city farmer with a limited garden space to attempt to raise muskmelons, for sale but there should always be a few hills in every garden. With Acorn Brand Middle-west Seeds you may be sure of not getting seeds which were gathered from poor, discarded melons, unfit to eat. Our seeds are taken from carefully selected, hand picked fruits. If you want large quantities, write us for quotations and state the quantity desired or acreage to be sown.

CULTURE. Select a rich soil and after danger of frost is over and the ground has become dry and warm, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way and 6 or 8 seeds to a hill. When well started and all danger of insects is past, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch off the ends of the shoots to induce early fruiting. It is quite important that proper soil is selected for growing Muskmelons. Wood ashes, lime or tobacco dust, sifted over the plants while the dew is on is sometimes effective to prevent the attack of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing seed in the hotbed on pieces of sod or in pots and then transplant as soon as the weather is favorable. The seed may also be started outdoors in frames, or under hand glasses and then transplanted.

189. Honey Dew—"Some better than the best, a whole lot better than all the rest." We might stop right there with our description of the Honey Dew Muskmelon. It is a wonderful production, a cross of an African Casaba and the Rocky Ford cantaloupe. We have taken from the Daily Chicago Trade Bulletin the market on various melons at different times, and without exception the Honey Dew was selling at from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents higher per crate than any other melon on the market. You can eat it in September or keep it until Christmas, it simply gets better all the time. The average size of the melon is 8 to 10 inches in diameter and 8 to 12 inches in length, weight 9 to 12 pounds. The creamy, white skin is very smooth with an occasional net. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick, with fine grain. Can be eaten to the extreme rind. The melon is not very easily bruised and is a splendid shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

182. Baltimore or Acme—The fruits of this midseason, green fleshed sort are medium sized, oval, slightly pointed at the stem end, slightly ribbed, and when ripe are coarse netting. The flesh is thick, well flavored and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Stim-U-Plant around each hill will make more melons. Packages 15c, 25c, 75c and \$3.50.



A Typical Crate of Netted Rocks

PINK-MEATED SORTS

185. Edwards Perfecto—This produces about 50 per cent Standard, 35 per cent Jumbo and 15 per cent Pony melons. We consider its table quality equal to any cantaloupe on the market and superior to 97 per cent of all melons offered. The large pink-meated fruit was originated by one of the leading growers of Rocky Ford, Colorado, and this season was marketed through one grocer in each city—the demand was larger than the supply. Edwards Perfecto is pink-mated, deliciously sweet, deep flesh with very small seed cavity, the melon almost round, covered with deep silvery netting, shallow ribbed. It will make money for the market gardener and will command the respect and admiration of the home gardener who appreciates good things to eat. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

195. Paul Rose or Petoskey
A good sized melon, with very small seed cavity, and the fine grained dark yellow flesh ripens clear down to the rind. Every mouthful of it is as sweet as sugar. The melon is a cross between Netted Gem and Osage, and fortunately retains most of the good points of both. The fruits are nearly round or slightly oval, well ribbed and heavily netted. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

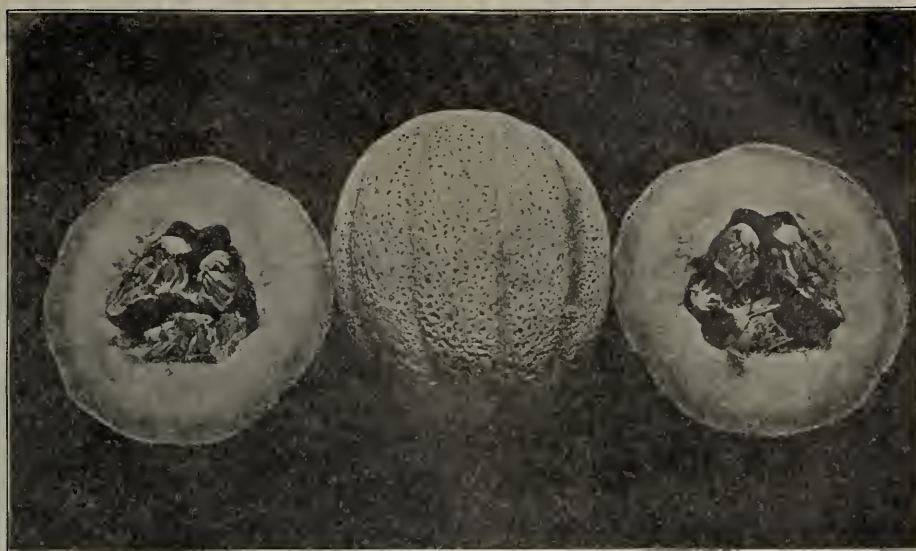
183. Burrells Gem—Often called the pink meated Rocky Ford, which explains its characteristics. As sweet as Rocky Ford, and with the same thick, fine grained flesh, only in this case it is almost an orange color. The melon itself is rather long and pointed, of a dark green color covered, except at the ribs, with a thick lace-like netting. With good growing conditions from fifteen to twenty-five melons may be expected from a hill. The flavor commends it to the home garden, and its size and strength to the shipper. As with all of our melons, the seed has been saved from only the finest fruits, selected especially for the seeds. Cheaper seed can be readily had, saved from the left-overs in shipping sections. We are sure however, that our customers do not wish to plant the seed from melons that shippers discarded. In comparing prices on melon seed please bear this in mind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Melon Cultivation—It is just as essential in raising good melons that the ground be thoroughly and carefully prepared as that good seed be used. Good melons are dependent on rapid and continuous growth, and if the plant roots are not able to grow rapidly and obtain food, the plant is going to be checked, and the chances for a real first class melon crop are gone.

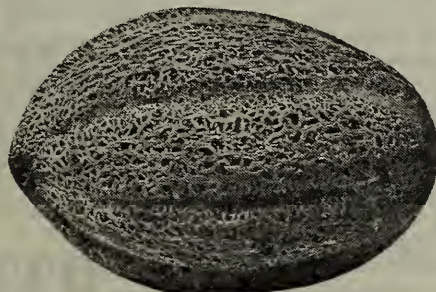
Besides the cultivation the soil should be enriched by the application of plenty of well rotted manure or other fertilizer. For home gardens it may pay to throw a forkful of manure in each hill, but for general cultivation it is much better to have it well distributed over the whole field. The roots are long and will reach out several feet in every direction.

Keep lice under control by frequent applications of Black Leaf 40. The first spray should be made as soon as the third leaf appears, and as often as the lice reappear.

Keep the plant growing constantly. Without this the best of seed will not do you a bit more good than old cull seed. Any old seed, and any old piece of ground will grow a resemblance to a melon, but for first class, juicy fruit, good soil, good cultivation, and good seed are essential.



Edwards Perfecto



Burrells Gem

186. Emerald Gem—A very superior sort in every respect for the home garden, or for local markets. The melon is small, and ripens very early. The flesh is acknowledged to be the sweetest of all melons. The color is an emerald green, practically free from netting, but with deep, rather irregular ribs. Due to the softness of the melon it is not good for shipping, but this fact makes it of especial value for the kitchen garden or for the local market. If you have not been treating yourself with this delightful melon early every season do not miss it another year. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

198. Banana—Anyone who is fond of the flavor of the banana will be delighted with the Banana Melon. It is banana shaped, banana colored and with a strong banana flavor. It is much larger than a banana as it measures from sixteen to thirty inches in length. It will stand the summer's heat as no other melon will, and will bear much later in the season. The fact that it brings a large premium on any market shows that it is not a novelty or curiosity. For late crops, particularly in the south this melon should be planted even more extensively than it is. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

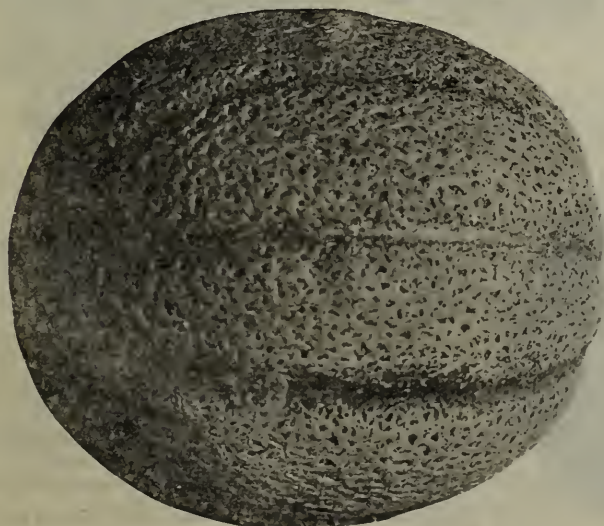
CASABAS

THE Casabas are a late variety of muskmelon, classed in a family by themselves. They are as saleable as muskmelons, there being a growing demand every year. In the countries south of where frost occurs September 20th, the country farmer will find casaba a very profitable crop.

CULTURE. Casabas should be planted between May 15th and July 15th, then they begin to ripen about the close of the cantaloupe season and continue until frost. At the first sign of frost all melons, even half-grown, should be put in a dry, frost-proof place where they will ripen gradually.

210. Improved Hybrid—(Winter) "Acorn Brand." This valuable melon will keep two to three months after it is matured, and picked the first of October and stored in a dry, cool place, will keep until Christmas. The quality is very good, and a large demand is growing up in the eastern markets. This is the sort most extensively grown in California. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

212. Winter Pineapple—This is the first of the Casabas introduced into America. We have carefully maintained the purity of type so that it is now just as distinct as when introduced nearly forty years ago. This and the Golden Beauty are identical in all except color, which when mature is light green. The Winter Pineapple is more profitable as a late melon. Our type of melon is round, selected for its good shipping qualities. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.



Paul Rose

WATER-MELONS

(Sandia, Sp.)

ALL through this part of the Arkansas River Valley last summer the roads were lined for miles with Watermelons at almost every farmer's gate, which were in great demand by automobile parties, who often made special trips from the cities to buy the fresh country melons. It is mighty good business training to teach the farm youth the value of a dollar and how to get it, by allowing him a space in the field in which to grow melons and establish him by the side of the road in front of his farm with a pile of melons of his own raising to sell to the city automobile parties.

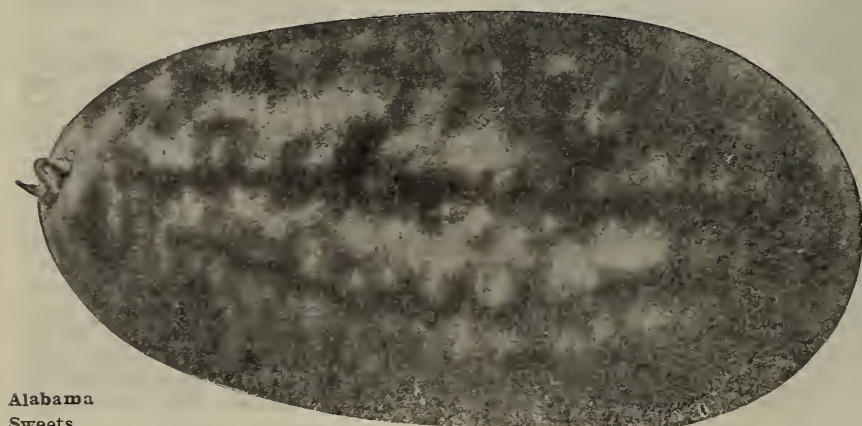
CULTURE. To make sure of raising good watermelons, it is essential that the plants have a good start and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure, hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly-manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep.

It is important that the seeds should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. Put ten or twelve seeds in a hill. When the plants have formed the first pair of leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill.

Frequent watering of the place with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests. If the striped beetle appears use fine road dust freely. The best protection against blight and insect pests is to maintain a vigorous and continuous growth. It is desirable to change the location as often as practicable.

223. Kleckley's Sweet—"Acorn Brand." A combination of sweetness, earliness and size. It is an ideal melon for home use and local market, but the rind is so thin and crisp that it will not stand shipping. The melons grow very uniformly, about 20 inches long, with dark green skin, extremely thin rind, bright scarlet meat and solid heart. The flesh is crisp, sugary, and melting to the highest degree, and entirely free from stringiness. For the home garden we cannot recommend it too highly. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

235. Alabama Sweets—A very large, long melon of excellent quality. Popular in the middle West and South, where it is grown extensively for shipping. Color is dark green with darker irregular markings. The rind is thin but very tough. The flesh is bright red, fine grained and sweet. The fruits are of good size and the seeds nearly white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.



Alabama Sweets



Tom Watson Melons "in Action."

225. Tom Watson—A long, deep green melon with bright red flesh of high quality; resembling Kleckley's Sweets, but has a tougher rind and grows much larger than that variety. It is an excellent variety for shipping and has become very popular in the south within the last two or three years. The seed we offer is of a very fine strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

226. Tom Watson, Ross Bros. Select Stock
Finer in every way than the regular stock of Tom Watson. Full description and accurate illustration on page 2.

221. Halbert Honey—An early melon, and can be successfully raised in the Northern States. The melons are quite long with blunt ends. The color is deep green. The rind is very thin, the rich, deep, red, sugary flesh extending to within an inch of the outside shell. The rind is too thin for a good shipping melon, but for home use or nearby market this is a superb variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

OTHER GOOD WATERMELONS

218. Citron. Small, dark green mottled and striped with light. The flesh is white and solid, and is used only for pickling or preserves. Red seeded. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

219. Dixie. Large striped fruits, with strong skin. Suitable for shipping, and is one of the favorites for this purpose.

237. Irish Grey. A large melon of yellowish-grey color, with a tough rind that will stand shipping with a minimum of injury.

231. Kolb's Gem. The finest large, round melon. Dark green, marbled with lighter shades.

220. Fordhook Early. The earliest large fruited melon, of really high quality. The fruits are slightly oblong, with faint stripes on the dark green skin.

228. Sweetheart. Large oval fruits of light green color, well adapted for shipping.

236. Georgia Rattlesnake. Medium sized fruits, mottled and striped. The flesh is dark red and of fine flavor.

224. Phinney's Early. A fine early melon for the home garden. Fruits medium sized, oblong. Flesh bright red and sweet.

227. Cuban Queen. Large oblong melons of fine quality. The skin is thin, but tough for shipping.

229. Florida Favorite. A productive variety of extra large size and good quality.

230. Peerless, or Ice Cream. Flesh deep pink and sweet. Fruit oblong with dark green skin.

232. Black Spanish. Long, very dark skin. Quality fair.

238. Blue Gem or Iceberg. An improved Kolb's Gem.

prices on any of the above, except where noted: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

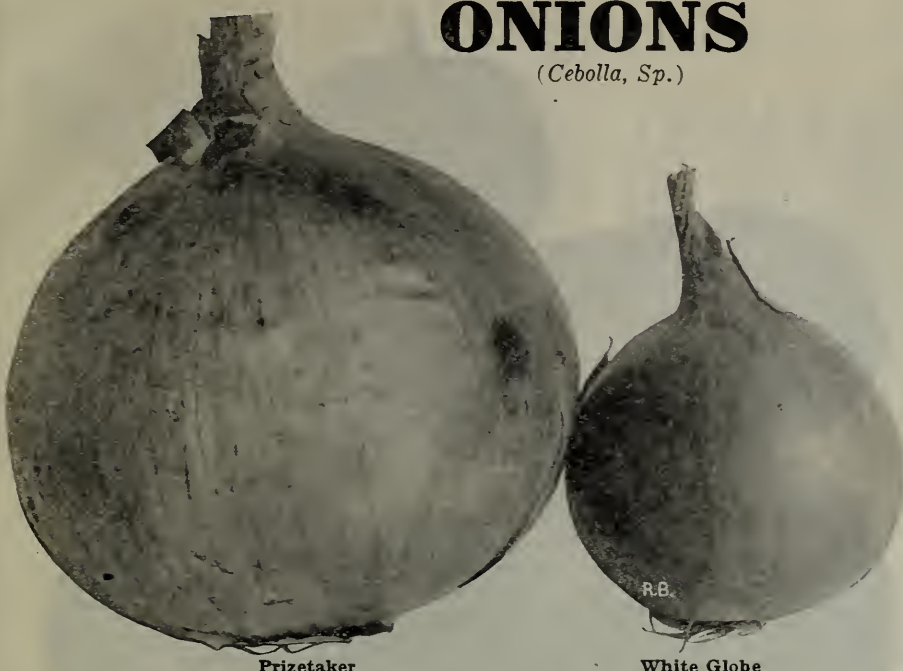
ONIONS

(Cebolla, Sp.)

ONIONS are one of our leading staple foods and are easily raised and can be kept during the winter by anyone who will use ordinary precaution. No special cellar or rack is needed, so long as there is a cool dry place where there is no danger of freezing. If you have had trouble in the past or do not feel sure of the best means of storage, write us and we shall be glad to help you.

ONION CULTURE. Onions are raised in two ways, from seed and from sets. Seed sown in early spring produces ripe onions in the fall, while sets planted at the same time make green "bunching" onions in a few weeks and dry ripe onions in July or earlier. Sets may be put out in the fall and will produce green onions much earlier than when set out in the spring.

To raise good onions from seed the land must be rich and in fine condition. Sow the seed as early as possible in rows 14 inches apart. Weed as soon as the onions appear and keep well cultivated all through the season. Seed may also be sown in a hotbed or greenhouse in February or March and the onions transplanted to the open ground when warm enough. The finest onions are raised in this way.



Prizetaker

White Globe

252. Prizetaker—This variety produces very large and handsome onions of good, bright yellow color and mild flavor. Single bulbs grown under favorable conditions often weigh 2 pounds each, and heavier weights have been attained. The onions are globe-shaped and of very mild, pleasant flavor. While these onions can be grown by sowing the seed in the ordinary way in the open ground, yet the largest and finest specimens are obtained by sowing the seed in shallow boxes in February or March and transplanting to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm enough. The Prize-taker requires two weeks longer to mature than Yellow Danvers. Our American-grown seed is much superior to imported seed for use in this country. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

251. Large Red Wethersfield—This is a standard variety and a favorite onion everywhere. The bulb is large and somewhat flattened, oval-shaped, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white. Moderately fine grained and stronger flavored than any other kind. Very productive, the best keeper and the most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large sets, if planted on unsuitable soil, than some others, but it is the very best variety on poor or dry soil. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

MORE FAVORITE ONIONS FOR THE MIDDLE WEST

- 254. Southport Red Globe.** A popular red type that is a good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.
- 255. Southport White Globe.** Thinskin, mild and of high merit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.
- 256. White Portugal or American Silver Skin.** Fine for pickling or bunching. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.
- 257. Yellow Globe Danvers.** The best yellow onion on the market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.
- 263. Mammoth Silver King.** The bulbs average from 2½ to 4 pounds each. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.
- 250. Denia.** The parent of the Prizetaker, and is a larger and better flavored bulb. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 1 00; lb. \$3.00.
- 258. Yellow Flat Danvers.** A mild early sort of fine keeping qualities. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.
- 260. Crystal White Wax.** Absolutely the finest early white onion for the south and one of the best for any part of the country. The flavor is exceedingly mild. The onion is as large as Red Wethersfield, and the earliness, uniformity, and quality leave nothing to be desired. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.
- 261. White or Yellow Bermuda.** Similar in every respect to Crystal White Wax, save that the Bulb is a light straw color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.



Green Onions

ONION SETS

To the market gardener working for an early market and the city or country farmer growing for his own table, our onion sets are just the thing. The sets eliminate a lot of hard work and weeding. They can be put out early, are hardy, staunch and fast growers and you can have green onions within a few weeks after your garden is workable in the spring, by using our sets. See Page 53.

264. Garlic (Ajo, Sp.)—A hardy onion-like plant, used extensively, thru the southwest for flavoring. It is particularly well known in "Chili" houses. Only a very little is needed, as it is much stronger than onions. Plant and care for the same as onions. Oz. 15c. ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Garlic Bulbs—50c per pound.

OKRA or GUMBO

(Gombo, Sp.) Used for thickening and flavoring soup.

- 248. White Velvet**—The pods are large, round and smooth, almost pure white, and of excellent quality. The plant grows 3 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.
- 249. Perkins' Long Pod**—This variety is now used almost exclusively by the soup canners, as the pods are of a deep green color and of fine quality, and the plant is very prolific. The pods are long, and somewhat ribbed or corrugated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

PUMPKINS

(*Calabaza totanera, Sp.*)

THIS vegetable requires less attention than any other in your garden. Plant some in with the corn or along a low fence at one side of the garden. Give the plants a little manure or fertilizer of some kind and plenty of room to grow. You will not be sorry for the slight trouble taken. The hills should not be closer than 8 feet. It is well to start several seeds in each hill and thin later to the one best plant in each. Another common method of planting is to sow the seeds around the base of an old rotted straw stack. Here they find abundant food and develop rapidly. As all Pumpkins are very tender the seed should not be sown until all danger of frost is past. The pumpkins should be gathered and stored in a warm dry place before they are touched by frost. According to the variety, one ounce of seed will plant from 25 to 50 hills.

272. Japanese Pie—Very meaty and solid, and in general appearance resembles the Cushaw, but it is earlier and larger. Flesh very thick, rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. Seed cavity small. Of medium size, early and a splendid keeper. Highly desirable as a pie or cooking pumpkin. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

274. Kentucky Field or Large Cheese—A very large flat pumpkin averaging about two feet through. When ripened the skin is a rich cream color, flesh yellow, and of fine quality. It is grown more largely than any other kind, because of its keeping qualities and it is also popular for canning. It is probably less susceptible to attacks by the squash bugs than any other sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

280. Tennessee Sweet Potato—This delicious, long-keeping pumpkin is pear shaped, medium sized and slightly ribbed. Color creamy-white, sometimes slightly striped with green. Flesh light colored, fine grained, dry and of superior quality. When cooked resembles the Sweet Potato in flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

MUSTARD

(*Mostaza, Sp.*)

THE leaves of Mustard make excellent greens of sharp, pungent flavor, and are cooked the same as Spinach or beet leaves. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring and at frequent intervals throughout the summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and is easily grown. One ounce will sow fifty feet of row.

243. Chinese Mustard—This is a good variety, with light green leaves. In quality and flavor it is superior to Giant Southern Curled, and will stand longer before going to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

244. Giant Southern Curled—This is the standard variety. The leaves, which are beautifully curled, often measuring 14 inches, are ready for use about six weeks from sowing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

246. White Mustard—Seed is light yellow. Used principally for seasoning and for grinding to make commercial mustard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



OTHER GOOD PUMPKINS

- 271. **Cushaw or Crookneck.** Shaped like a crookneck squash. Fine for stock.
- 273. **King of the Mammoths.** Often measures two feet in diameter, weighing 100 to 200 pounds.
- 275. **Connecticut Field.** A large, well known flat sort of good quality.
- 277. **Mammoth Tours, or Jumbo.** Enormous variety, good for stock feeding.
- 279. **Sweet or Sugar.** Small, good for pies.

Price of any of the above: Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

PARSLEY

(*Perejil, Sp.*)

One ounce to 100 feet of drill; seven pounds to acre.

CULTURE. Soak seeds a few hours and sow early in spring and continue until early autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be 3 feet apart; if for hand culture, 18 inches.

To preserve during winter, transplant to light cellar or cold frame.

265. Moss Curled—Extra dark. Leaves are crimped and curled, giving a most beautiful decorative appearance. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.00.

266. Emerald or Dwarf Extra Curled—Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, handsome bright green color; very ornamental. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.00.

PARSNIPS

(*Chirivia, Sp.*)

This delicious vegetable is not used half enough. The large tender roots make a most appetizing dish. It can be served in many ways. Write us for the recipes that we have found to be very good, if you are not familiar with the cooking of it. Parsnips also make an excellent stock food as they yield enormous crops and the roots are much more nutritious than turnips or most other root crops used for cattle.

CULTURE. Sow the seed early in the spring before the ground becomes too thoroughly dry and warm. The seed is rather slow to germinate so that the gardener finds it a help to mark the row with a radish seed here and there as with carrots. The rows should be 12 or 18 inches apart, depending on the type of cultivation to be used. Thin out the plants to 5 or 6 inches apart.

269. Improved Hollow Crown—The most popular and best for all purposes. A variety with a hollow or cup-shaped top where the leaf begins. The skin is smooth and white and the flesh tender. The roots grow 18 to 20 inches long. The best part of it is contained in the first eight inches from the top. Our selected strain of this is particularly smooth and fine grained. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

268. Improved Guernsey—More easily harvested than the Hollow Crown and somewhat shorter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

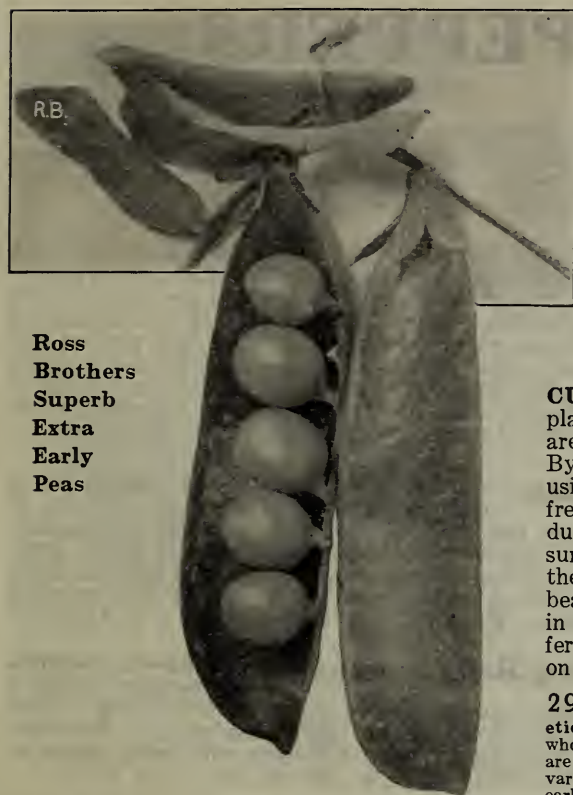
PEAS

Guisante, Sp.

THERE is as much difference between home grown Peas and canned Peas as there is between butter and butterine. They may look alike, feel alike, but they certainly do not taste alike. Home grown peas are much better and sweeter than any which can be bought. Peas can be raised very successfully and easily by both the city and country farmer. A medium sized space will yield enough to supply the table and allow for a goodly quantity to can. If you are not sure about how to can Peas, write our service department and they will be glad to furnish any information you may need. Our Seeds are the acclimated, Middle-west variety and carefully picked and carefully selected. We have an unusually fine stock of seed Peas this year, but we strongly urge early purchasing.

CULTURE. Peas of the extra early smooth class are the very first thing to be planted in the garden in spring. The wrinkled sorts follow a little later, as they are not quite so hardy. Tall, late varieties need brush or other support. By selecting sorts that do not grow much over two feet high, the necessity of using brush may be avoided. Judicious selections of varieties and planting frequently for succession will give a full supply of the choicest green peas almost during the entire season, with the possible exception of the hottest part of the summer. Open furrows three or four inches deep and three feet apart; scatter the seed peas into them and cover with hoe or plow. Cultivate like corn or beans. The late tall sorts may be planted in double rows and brush stuck in between for support. All garden Peas, however, require good, strong and fertile land. Very dwarf sorts of the American Wonder type will succeed only on the richest garden soil and may be planted in rows 1 foot apart.

290. Ross Brothers Extra Early—Earliest and most even in maturity of all the white seeded varieties. A superfine Pea that has produced great results for gardeners all over the middle west who want to get their peas on the market early. The vines are of medium height, 2½ feet and are literally covered with well filled pods containing remarkably sweet peas for an extra-early variety. We introduced this superior variety over 12 years ago, and have yet to see or hear of any early sort that is its equal. If there was a finer variety we would sell it. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid



Ross
Brothers
Superb
Extra
Early
Peas

285. Gradus—The earliest of the wrinkled seeded sorts, maturing only a few days after the extra early type and much sweeter. The vines are heavy and bear well filled pods in large numbers. This variety requires a light, warm, rich, soil, being disappointing under unfavorable conditions. Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid.

286. Little Marvel—The most satisfactory pea for the home garden. The big point in its favor is that it remains in prime picking condition a week longer than the old sorts, which last only a few days. Afterwards they become hard and lose their sweetness. Very productive, hardy and quality luscious and sugary. Vines 19 inches, pod 3½ inches, dark green and well filled. Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid.

296. Telephone—A large podded pea for general crop. Vines are very strong in growth, and average 18 to 20 pods per stalk. The peas are of large size, containing 6 to 7 peas each, which are a pale green color closely packed in the pod, and of delicious flavor. Height 3½ feet; needs support. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

OTHER PEAS WE RECOMMEND

281. Alaska. An extra early round, dwarf pea. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid.

282. American Wonder. Grows only 10 to 12 inches tall. Very early. Wrinkled. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

303. First and Best. A prolific early type. Round seeded. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid.

284. Extra Early Premium Gem. Vines 12 to 15 inches tall. Early and productive. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

288. Peter Pan. Fine flavored, dwarf, extra early. Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid.

283. Advancer. Long pods, well filled with lucious peas. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

287. Nott's Excelsior. Just a little later than American Wonder, and considerably larger. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

292. Bliss Everbearing. A fine medium early. Vines 2½ to 3 feet tall, with an abundance of well filled pods. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid.

289. Dwarf Telephone. About 18 inches tall. The pods are five inches long, maturing rather late in the season. Pkt. 10c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25 postpaid.

291. Stratagem Improved. One of the best, semi-dwarf, large podded late varieties. Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid.

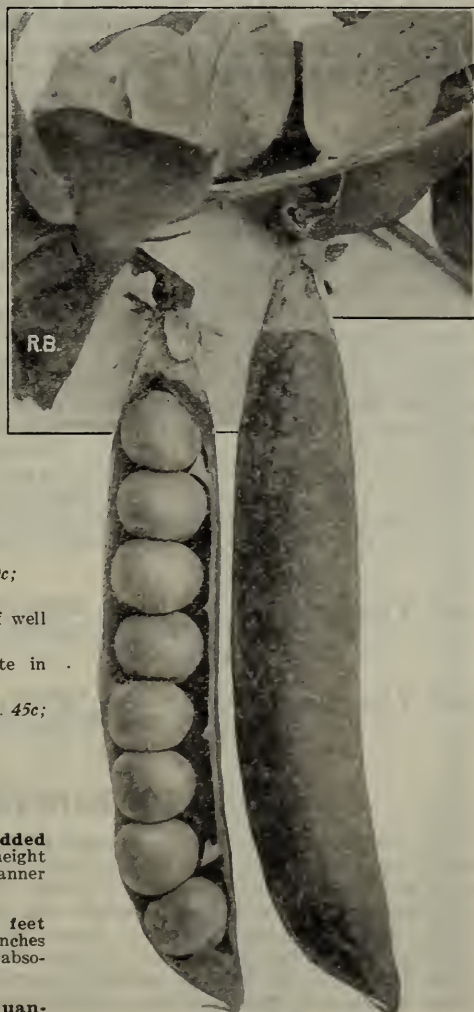
297. White Marrowfat. A tall late sort. Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid.

EDIBLE PODDED VARIETIES

299. Dwarf Grey Sugar—This is the finest tasting pea of the edible podded varieties. Vines grow only 15 to 18 inches in height with purplish blossoms. Sugar peas are not shelled before cooking, but are prepared in the same manner as green beans and are certainly delicious. Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid.

300. Mammoth Melting Sugar—This large late variety grows 4 or 5 feet high and bears large pods 4 to 4½ inches long, often curved and twisted. If the pods are picked when the peas are only half developed there is absolutely no stringiness, but are sweet, brittle and appetizing. Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid.

Peas are sold postpaid, at these prices, in packets, pounds and five pound lots. Write for quantity prices, or see the latest Pink List.



Gradus Peas

PEPPERS

(Pimiento, Sp.)

THERE is an increasing demand all over the country for the chili variety of peppers. The last year has seen a big increase in the sale of chili. It is fast becoming an American dish, and the wise gardener will do well to grow for this strong market.

CULTURE. The pepper plant is tender and should be started under glass. Warm, moist soil is best, with plenty of well-rotted manure plowed under. The plants should be set 1½ feet apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Sow seed in hotbeds in March. The plants may be transplanted into small pots and then when the ground is warm the peppers will make rapid growth as soon as set out. The city gardener needing only a few plants in his garden will probably do well to buy well grown plants rather than attempting to raise his own from seed. We are glad to offer our excellent stock of these plants for this purpose. See page 53.

318. Royal King—This valuable scarlet-red pepper is of the Ruby King type. Very uniform in shape and size; sweet and delicious and entirely free from pungency. Very productive, yielding heavy crops until entirely cut off by frost. An excellent shipper. Thick-meated, averaging much thicker than Ruby King, and other peppers of the bell type. This is one of the best sweet peppers for the garden. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

315. Long Red Cayenne—A well known medium early variety having a slender twisted and pointed pod about four inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, bright red when ripe. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. A favorite with many people of foreign birth. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 65c; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

OTHER GOOD PEPPERS.

312. Tabasco. Used in the famous Tabasco Sauce. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 90c.

314. Large Bell or Bull Nose. One of the hardiest and earliest.

316. Pimiento. Delicious for many table uses.

317. Red Chili. Small, very hot and pungent.

319. Ruby King. A popular prolific and large fruited pepper.

Price of any of the above except where otherwise noted: Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

(Salsify blanco, Sp.)

This plant received its name of Vegetable Oyster from the delightful oyster like taste that is the joy of those that live inland, away from the ocean and fresh sea foods. If you do not know this vegetable you will have a pleasant surprise when you try it. We will be glad to send you our recipes for the many dainty dishes it will afford.

CULTURE. One ounce for fifty feet of drill. Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, and one inch deep. After plants are up 3 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Cultivate about the same as for carrots, being certain to keep the weeds down. The roots may be used from the rows as wanted and will carry through the winter if left standing in the row.

350. Mammoth Sandwich Island—The largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. Roots heavy, of agreeable flavor, white color, and a satisfactory sort in every way. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

ORDER EARLY

Early orders insure a complete stock and prompt shipment



Chinese Giant Pepper

310. Chinese Giant—An enormous variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe the peppers are a rich glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 65c; ¼ lb. \$1.57.

RHUBARB

(Ruibarbo, Sp.)

One ounce of seed to one hundred and twenty-five feet of drill.

CULTURE. Sow seed in cold frame, in a fine rich sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frames covered at night and cold days so that the soil will not freeze. Use the sprinkler daily, being careful not to apply an excess of water at any time, and in 6 or 8 weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil and set in rows 12 inches apart each way. Transplant again early the next spring to permanent location, setting roots 4 to 5 feet apart each way in rich soil. Rhubarb is ready to use the second year from seed. Rhubarb is a gross feeder and will make good use of strong manure, either fresh or well-rotted. Top-dress liberally in the fall and spade the manure into the ground in the spring. Pull the stalks as long as demand continues.

348. Victoria—A very large, thick red-stalked, late variety of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c;

349. Linnaeus—An early variety, stalks green, large and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.

RHUBARB ROOTS

The city farmer who desires to raise Rhubarb and finds he cannot get a start easily from the Rhubarb Seed should plant the roots and grow from them. Our Rhubarb Roots are selected with special attention to their strength and hardness. We will be in position to supply Rhubarb Roots during the month of March. We advise purchasers to place their order with us before that time. Orders filed early will be certain of being filled. Those which come later, we can only promise to do our best to serve. See page 53 for prices.

RADISHES

(Rabanito, Sp.)

RADISHES are especially enjoyed, both in the raising and eating, by the city farmer. Not only that, but there is a real saving in money by raising your own. Early radishes bring a high price, which fact is of interest to the country farmer who raises them for sale. There is a snappy bite and delicious taste to a home grown radish that is never known to those who buy this delightful vegetable. The gardener should make several plantings throughout the season and have a continuous supply of radishes. They are sown early, easy to take care of and grow fast. No garden is complete without them.

CULTURE. The secret of growing good Radishes consists chiefly in the observance, on the part of the grower, of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil; second, they should be given plenty of water; and last, but not by any means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly and if not supplied with sufficient moisture are likely to be pithy. Sow seed one-half inch deep in the early spring in rows one foot apart, and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession, sow every ten days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficiently to keep out weeds. One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row, 8 to 10 pounds of seed will plant one acre.

324. Early Red Acorn—An extra early, round, bright red radish. When grown from our seed these are ready for use in 18 or 20 days after sowing. The skin is a very bright scarlet. The flesh pure white, crisp, tender and mild in flavor. The top is quite small, suitable for growing under glass, however, it is not necessary to grow under glass and the city farmer who has no glass will find that this variety will be ready for his table much earlier than any other sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.00.

334. Sparkler—This is much like the Early Red Acorn, except that it is a few days later and the tip is a pure white which makes a striking contrast with the bright scarlet top. The flesh is solid, crisp and sweet, remaining so for a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

323. Cincinnati Market—A fine extra early variety, with a long, smooth root and small top. The color is a bright red, the flesh tender and delicious, even when full grown. It is undoubtedly the best long radish for shipping to distant markets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

327. Icicle—A very attractive pure white radish, the earliest of the long white summer sorts and of most excellent quality. The roots are about five inches long with a sloping top and point tips. The diameter is from ½ to ¾ of an inch. It is one of the most desirable varieties for summer planting out doors, both for the home garden and the market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

OTHER GOOD RADISHES

322. Crimson Giant—Exceptionally large for so early a variety. The color is a bright crimson, which attracts attention wherever it is seen. The flesh is crisp and mild, and of pleasing flavor.

328. Long Scarlet Short Top—Considered the best early long red radish for the home garden. The carmine red roots grow to be six inches long, from a third to a half of which is above ground.

329. Long White Vienna or Lady Finger—A fine early maturing clear white long summer radish, for the home garden, and to some extent for the trucker.

331. White Straasburg—A good sized long tapering pure white radish of mild flavor.

333. Scarlet Turnip White Tip—A fine sort for very early plantings. The color is bright scarlet, except for the tip which is pure white. The white flesh has an agreeable biting tinge.

337. Early Scarlet Turnip—A standard early, round, bright red radish, of very agreeable flavor, and crisp texture. These may be planted at any time during the season, save perhaps for a few weeks in mid-summer, and a delightful crop will result.

338. White Olive Shaped—Under glass this will be ready in sixteen days, or out of doors in three weeks. The skin and flesh are pure white; there is just enough 'pep' to the taste to be pleasant.

339. French Breakfast—The most beautiful and probably the most popular type of the olive shaped. The carmine, white-tipped roots must be used immediately after they have developed to enjoy their best flavor.

Price of any of the above: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c. This is no more than you would have to pay for inferior seeds.

WINTER VARIETIES

The merits of Winter Radishes are little appreciated, probably because they are seldom grown and few people have knowledge of their worth. These grow to large size and keep well for winter and spring use. Sow the seed from the middle of June until the middle of September. Include some of these with your order.

342. California White—Pure white, about 1 foot long and two or three inches through. Tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is tender and crisp and keeps well through the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

343. China Rose—A good sized root, four to five inches long, of a deep rose color, with pure white flesh with an agreeable pungent flavor. The flesh is firm and is a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

344. White Chinese or New Celestial—One of the largest of the winter radishes, being twelve to fifteen inches long and five inches in diameter when well grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

340. Long Black Spanish—A good sized root, perfectly cylindrical in shape, about eight inches long and three inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

341. Round Black Spanish—The black, white-fleshed roots are practically round, about three to four inches in diameter. This variety is exceptionally good for storing for use all winter long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.



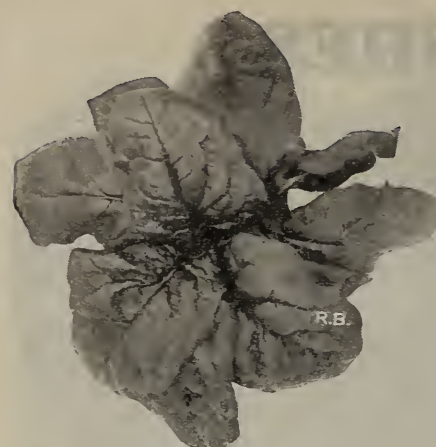
White Icicle

SPINACH

(*Espinaca, Sp.*)

SPINACH ranks with Lettuce and Chard as the tonics of the garden. You owe it to your health to have a row of Spinach. For early summer use, sow early in the spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, and 1½ to 2 feet between rows. For winter and spring use, sow in October. Requires but little cultivation. Best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds per acre. Matures for table use in about 40 days. One of the most desirable winter and spring greens, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than kale or turnip salad. Is largely grown for shipping.

354. Long Standing—This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. In our estimation it is the best for the private garden, and it is one of the most popular and profitable with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.



Long Standing Spinach



Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved Spinach

351. Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved—A very early variety, particularly well adapted for fall planting for early spring use. It is also good for the home garden, but frequent succession plantings should be made, as it goes quickly to seed. The plant is good sized and hardy, the curly dark green leaves are tender and delicious. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 50c.

353. Large Viroflay—A highly productive, and tender variety, in great demand by the canners and the housewives who appreciate the real value of an extra good Spinach. We know of no Spinach that can show as much tonnage per acre as the Viroflay. It is early and hardy, making it an ideal sort in every way. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 50c.

SQUASH

(*Calabaza, Sp.*)

362. Giant Summer Crookneck—Our strain of this produces far superior squash to the common Summer Crookneck. Our variety is just as early, while the warty, deep golden fruits are twice the size. A delicious dish cooked in any of several ways. Will gladly give you any suggestions. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ oz., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

367. Hubbard—The best of the winter squashes. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are large, heavy and moderately warted, with a very hard shell. The skin is uniformly dark green. The flesh is bright orange yellow, fine grained, dry and richly flavored. This squash can be kept in good condition till spring. We are sure that you will find Ross Brothers stocks of this superior to anything else on the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

OTHER GOOD SQUASHES.

358. Early Yellow Bush. Like the White Bush except for the yellow flesh.

363. Chicago Warted Hubbard. Productive, a fine keeper.

365. Fordhook. Will keep through the winter until June.

366. Golden Hubbard. Like the Chicago Warted Hubbard except for the color.

370. Mammoth Chili. Often weighs from 75 to 150 pounds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00

363. Essex Hybrid A favorite winter marrow type.

364. Winter Crookneck. Light yellow, with a smooth skin. One of the best winter squashes.

365. Boston Marrow. A good medium sized sort, of oval shape, with a thin orange skin. The flesh is very tender and fine grained. Is highly prized for pies and canning.

Price of any of above, except where noted: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Giant Summer Crookneck Squash



Hubbard Squash

SUMMER varieties come into use early in the summer, but as they are tender the seed must not be sown until after danger of frost is past. The seed should be planted in hills four feet apart, using four ounces to 100 hills. The winter varieties should not be planted until the early part of June. The fruit will not mature until late in the fall, and, having a very firm, hard shell, keeps well, and with a little care squashes can be had all winter and until late in the spring. In gathering winter squashes it is important to protect the stem, if this is broken the fruit will not keep so well. Plant in hills from 6 to 8 feet apart, using two or three seeds to the hill. Use eight ounces to 100 hills, or two pounds to an acre. Moderately rich soil will grow good squashes.

359. Early White Bush—or Patty Pan—A flattened, scalloped bush squash of largest size and finest quality. Matures early and will bear throughout the season, if the fruits are kept gathered. The skin is clear white, the flesh thick and of delightful flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

SWISS CHARD

(*Bleda, Sp.*)

A summer, winter green. Both city and country farmer should plant at least one row of this dandy green. It takes only a short time from the planting until the white ribbed leaves are ready for a mess of greens and you can pick all summer. Swiss Chard will furnish greens for you from early spring until late frost from the same plants. A hard frost in the fall will probably double up outer leaves but if warm weather should follow, inner shoots will come out and give you greens until real winter should set in. The leaves are used as boiling greens and are superior to the best of Spinach for this. The large white stalks may be served like Asparagus and are fully as tender and tasty. See Page 5 for prices.



**ROSS
BROS.**

**SELECT
TOMATO
SEED**



Chalk's Early Jewel

THE name of Ross Brothers in connection with Tomato Seed is known to stand for excellence in every way. There is a good reason for it too. The experts who grow our seeds are the best in the country, and we know that our seeds are as good as can be produced. We also make sure, by a careful trial, that the varieties we sell are those best suited to the needs of our Middle-west customers. Everyone likes a good Tomato and every garden should have at least a dozen hills of Tomatoes. They may take a little more work than some other vegetables, but the occasional hoeing needed is well repaid by the constant supply of delicious fresh fruit all summer long. When the first frost comes in the fall, there are usually a number of green tomatoes left on the vines, these make an excellent pickle which will be relished the whole winter. If you are not familiar with how to put up green tomatoes, our service department will be glad to tell you about it. We pay especial attention to raising **tomato plants** for the home garden. We guarantee their arrival to you in good condition, but they must be promptly planted after being received. See page 53 for prices.

CULTURE. Sow seed in a box or hotbed early, and transplant at least once to get good strong root growth. When danger of frost is over, set in the open ground 3 to 5 feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly. Fruits may be had several days earlier by transplanting into small pots and then setting out the entire contents when the ground is dry and warm. One ounce of seed will produce from 2000 to 3000 plants. It greatly increases the quality and earliness of the fruit if the vines are tied to a trellis or stakes to keep the fruit off the ground. If this is not convenient, it will help considerably, particularly on heavy soils, to throw a little straw or litter under each vine.

377. Chalk's Early Jewel—The largest, smoothest, finest flavored, extra early, bright red tomato. The plant is of strong robust growth with dense foliage, which is quite free from blight. Fruits are bright scarlet, smooth, with a decidedly solid flesh and of remarkably sweet flavor. For general garden planting, or wherever an extra fine fruit is desired for an early market, we consider that our strain of Chalk's Early Jewel is the most desirable variety that has ever been produced. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.*

381. Kansas Standard—A Middle-west variety of rapid vigorous growth with strong heavy stalks which stand up well. This is a potato-leaved sort, the fruit is a bright glossy red in color and is produced in clusters of four or five tomatoes. The shape of the fruit is round and ripens clear to the stem, perfectly smooth; has very few seeds, being thick and firm, of excellent flavor. It is of good size and very early. Set the plants two feet apart in three foot rows. *Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.*

386. Stone—One of the largest and solidest, late or main crop, bright red varieties. It is unsurpassed for preserving or canning. The vines are large, vigorous and very productive. The fruits are bright, deep scarlet, oval and very deep, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size. The fruit grown from our selected stock has been of excellent shipping qualities. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c.*

OTHER GOOD TOMATOES

376. Bonny Best. Early, medium sized, bright scarlet. Fine for home use. *10 Pkt. c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.*

378. Earliana. Early, prolific, with solid flesh. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.*

382. Golden Queen. A splendid large yellow tomato. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.*

380. Dwarf Stone. Can be planted close together. Fairly early. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.*

383. Matchless. Large late crop sort. Splendid for shipping. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$35c.*

384. Ponderosa. The largest of Tomatoes, deep purple in color. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c.*

398. Dwarf Champion. Much like the Dwarf Stone. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.*

387. Red Pear. Used whole for salads and preserving. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c;*

388. Yellow Pear. Used whole for salads and preserving. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c;*

401. Yellow Cherry. Used whole for salads and preserving. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.*

402. Red Cherry. Used whole for salads and preserving. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.*

403. Ground Cherry or Husk. Used whole for salads and preserving. *Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.*

TURNIPS

(*Nabo, Sp.*)

FOR summer use sow early in spring in light, rich or new soil, in drills one and one-half to two feet apart according to size of the variety and cover one-half inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and fresh y stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

In the middle and western states sow for fall and main crop from the middle of July to the first of September and in the manner given for spring sowing. In the fields, turnips are often sown broadcast, though in most cases better results are obtained by drill culture. Good results from broadcast sowing are often obtained on new and burned over land where the weeds are not likely to be troublesome.

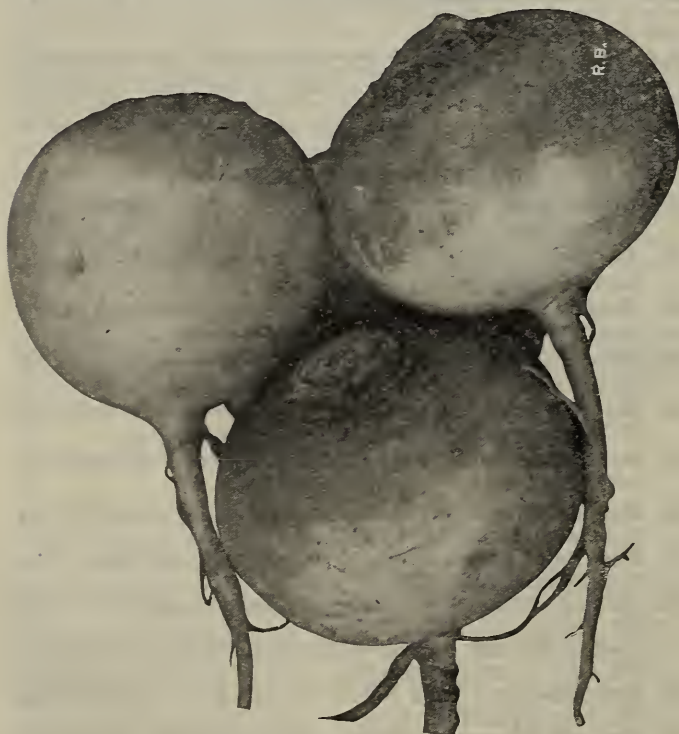
For winter keeping, store the turnips in a cool cellar and cover with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to put them in a pit dug in dry soil where there will be no danger of water standing and to cover with straw overlaid with earth sufficiently deep to keep out frost. When they are thus protected, turnips will keep well until spring. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, 1 to 2 pounds for an acre.

405. Extra Early White Milan—The earliest turnip. Tops very small, distinctly strap-leaved, and growing very erect and compact. Bulbs form earliest of any sort. The clean, white roots are smooth, flat, symmetrical and handsome in appearance. The flesh is white, tender and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.75.

406. Early Flat White Dutch—A quick growing, medium sized root for early spring or fall planting. The skin and flesh are both pure white, the latter being quite tender and sweet. The turnip is flat, with a fine tapering root, the leaf is strap shaped. For home use there is no turnip that we would rather recommend. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

408. Purple Top Strap Leaved—The most widely cultivated and best known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and reddish purple above ground, and a very quick grower. It is esteemed as a fine table variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

409. Purple Top White Globe—Of a perfect globe shape, about six inches in diameter with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp, and of quick growth. A good keeper and is fine for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Purple Top White Globe



Extra Early White Milan

OTHER GOOD TURNIPS

404. Extra Early Purple Top Milan. A very early sort of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.75.

407. Golden Ball. A very sweet yellow-fleshed sort of medium size.

412. Amber Globe. A large variety, excellent for stock feeding.

410. Pomeranian. A large white, somewhat flattened globe. Smooth and of good quality.

411. Yellow Aberdeen. Large, smooth globe shaped, with yellow flesh and skin.

Price of any of the above, except where noted: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c;

RUTABAGA

(*Col nabo, Sp.*)

THE flesh of the Rutabaga is firmer and richer generally speaking, than that of the turnip, of which family of plants it is an important member. They are usually more highly prized for winter markets, whereas the turnip comes into value for the spring and early fall markets. Perhaps the most general use of the Rutabaga, however, is for the feeding of stock. In many sections it forms a valuable adjunct to the ordinary stock food, and its nutritive value has been frequently demonstrated. Because of the fact that the yield is usually very heavy a stock food is provided that is at once cheap, rich, succulent and nutritious.

CULTURE. They like a deep, rich, well-prepared soil, and should be sown in drills 3 inches apart, and thoroughly cultivated. When bulbs begin to form throw dirt to the bulbs, keeping them well covered. This prevents the objectionable neck, so often seen on Rutabagas. They should be given room to allow development and to this end should be thinned out to about 8 inches in the row.

416. Improved American Purple Top—This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. The bulbs are of great size, yellow fleshed and purple crown, one of the most desirable varieties now cultivated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

TOBACCO

One ounce of good seed is sufficient for an acre.

417. Improved White Burley—Well known sort of great merit. Our seed is grown on the famous limestone fields of Tennessee. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 3 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



THIRTY-SEVEN years ago The Ross Brothers Seed Company started to handle Field Seeds. Every year since that time has shown an increase in the business. To-day we believe that we have the most discriminating list of customers of any seed concern in the country. Why? Because we have always considered the handling of seeds as a profession rather than a mere occupation. We do everything that we know of to handle only the best quality of seeds, and furthermore we want to see to it that all of our customers are supplied with information concerning the best methods of handling the crop. The best of seeds are worthless when the cultivation is worthless.

GOOD SEED has been our standard every day since we first opened our doors and will remain the standard as long as our sign hangs out. Good seed is the only kind that we want to sell at any price. Any other kind would be too expensive for you to plant were we to give it away. If the impurities in the seed were merely inert matter it would not amount to much. **BUT**, when weed seeds are present there is a different story. If Alfalfa were to sell for a dollar a bushel, with five or ten per cent of Canada thistle present, would you want to buy it? Hardly. Nor would we want to sell it.

SEED DETERMINATION. Take two small samples of seed. From one count out 100 to 200 seeds, good and bad, as they come. Test these for germination in a box of warm moist dirt, or between damp blotters. Spread the other sample on a sheet of white paper, and divide the plump seeds on one side and all the poor grains, weeds, waste matter on the other. Compare the size of the two piles, or weigh them if possible. These tests will show you clearly the real worth of the seed. We are so sure of the high purity and germination of our seeds that we welcome this test on every lot.

SEED CLEANING. In order to be able to clean seed thoroly we have installed the best machinery to be had. Every lot of seed is first run over the "Blower," the machine at the left in the picture. Here the light seed, chaff and straw are blown out, and pieces of dirt, or other heavy matter screened away. The seed is then run over the "Drifter," at the right of the picture, which sorts the seed into several grades, according to their weight. We are always glad to have any of our customers visit our warehouse whenever they are in town, and see for themselves the care we give every lot of seeds.





ALFALFA

The Production of High Quality Alfalfa Seed

For satisfactory hay crops, Alfalfa may be grown in nearly any part of the country. To produce seed of good quality certain conditions are essential, and to explain to our customers how and why it is that we are always able to supply seed of the very finest type, we wish to call your attention to a few of the requirements of seed production, and to the fact that the seed we sell was grown under the most favorable conditions.

For best results, in producing seed of strong vitality, seed that will develop into husky, healthy plants, the ground should be free from acid and rich in all of the minerals, Iron, Suphlor, Potassium, Calcium, Sodium, and the like. Alfalfa is a rank feeder and without an abundance of these the seed is going to lack vigor. There must be sufficient moisture to keep the plant in a good growing condition, but not so much that a rank growth of hay will be produced. Clear, sunny weather is essential while the seed is maturing.

KANSAS GROWN SEED

Kansas offers a combination of all of these desirable points for the production of high quality Alfalfa Seed. Here the soil is fertile, and rich in lime and the other salts. With but very rare exceptions there is sufficient rainfall to supply the plant with all the moisture that it needs for vitality, but on the other hand the season is almost invariably dry enough during the second crop to prevent a heavy growth. The seed ripens thoroughly, and in the clear weather which we have, it retains every bit of its plumpness and golden color.

We should like to quote from a leading Seed Authority of the East as follows;

"From the standpoint of purity and economy, everything is in favor of Kansas Seed, and Alfalfa reaches the highest point of development in that state. Alfalfa from Kansas Seed will recover more quickly after being cut, and will have a larger yield than seed produced further north, for the reason that Kansas furnishes ideal conditions for the growth of Alfalfa and development of the Seed. It is always possible to get seed in that state that is absolutely free from weeds."

ROSS BROTHERS ACORN BRAND SEED

From the best of this Kansas seed we procure our supply. The seed is all inspected by our competent buyers before being sent to our cleaning plant. Every lot is then cleaned, by what we believe is the best kind of machinery that there is to be had. Our warehouse superintendent has had 22 years experience in cleaning Alfalfa seed and we do not know of a man in Kansas, or anywhere else, who knows more about cleaning Alfalfa seed than he does. The Blower, and Drifter, two types of cleaning machines, remove all trash, dirt, shriveled or broken seeds and other foreign matter.

The seed is graded by the Drifter according to the weight of the seed. It is then uniform in size and color.

Acorn Brand seed is high in vitality and vigor, due to the conditions of its production. Its purity is high because of the very advanced methods of cleaning that we use. For sure results, specify Acorn Brand.

SOWING ALFALFA SEED

When Alfalfa is advertised as 99 per cent pure, a lot of people rush for it. It sounds fine. But, stop to ask what the other one per cent is. It may be weed seeds, and is too important to overlook. On the average there will be 225,000 Alfalfa seeds to the pound. If there is

one per cent weed seeds, sowing ten pounds to the acre, will put 22,500 weed seeds to every acre of the field. That does not sound so good. Buy your seed where you know that you are not buying weed seeds. Weed seeds are too expensive at any price.

THE AMOUNT NEEDED PER ACRE. One pound of seed, evenly distributed over one acre, sows 6 seeds per square foot. Good seed should germinate 85%; Acorn Brand seed will germinate 88-92% or higher. Not over 5 or 6 plants are needed to the square foot. More than that will crowd them too much. If you sow cheap seed you had better cover the field with it. With Acorn Brand Seed, if it were possible to get absolutely even distribution of the Seed, and a perfect soil condition, one pound of seed would be enough for an acre. It is not economical, however, to sow that accurately, and it is advisable to allow some extra for blowing out, grasshoppers, etc. 10 pounds of Acorn Brand should be ample for anyone, and the better shape the ground is in the less seed will be needed.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED

Because of the fact that Alfalfa seeds are so small these suggestions apply only when the ground is in the best of condition. This means that the soil must be pulverized and compact. A single plowing and harrowing is not usually enough. The ground will settle so much after this that many of the seeds will be worked loose from their soil contact. It is impossible to give definite suggestions that will be applicable in all cases. All that we wish to do here is to emphasize the need of getting that ground into the right condition, by whatever means are best suited. It is poor economy to slight the cultivation. You can not expect to raise peach trees in a stone quarry.

INNOCULATION

Bacteria used in connection with the sowing of Alfalfa seed acts as a crop insurance and as a crop stimulator. In many cases Bacteria are not actually necessary to produce some growth, BUT can you afford to run the risk of a total loss? See page 54.



Field of Alfalfa

SWEET CLOVER

SWEET CLOVER is a crop that is **hardy: defies wet and drouth; never winter kills, and will grow on land that will not produce Alfalfa!** Many wet, waxy soils are being farmed unprofitably by other crops, that would produce a large crop of Sweet Clover, and furthermore Sweet Clover will turn that poor land into land that will within two to three years, be nearly 100 percent better for any other crop that the farmer wants to put there.

Sweet Clover has long, deep roots that permit water and air to penetrate to the lower levels of the soil and thus greatly aids the mechanical condition of the soil. As Sweet Clover is a legume it increases the nitrogen content of the soil.

Sow Sweet Clover as soon after the first of February as possible, just harrowing the seed lightly. With Acorn Brand Seed, 8 to 10 pounds to the acre is ample. With cheaper, lighter grades more is necessary. Pasturing can start as soon as the plants are six inches high and may continue till very late in the fall. In the following summer the stock must be removed from the field not later than the middle of June, if the field is to re-seed itself, as Sweet Clover is a biennial. There is no danger of bloating any kind of stock on Sweet Clover. The hay is coarser than Alfalfa, but has just as much food value. Bee raisers find Sweet Clover a fine crop in every way.

The Sweet Clover seed which we offer was grown in Kansas, on non-irrigated land. It has been graded, cleaned and re-cleaned. If you desire we will gladly scarify it for you at an additional cost of \$1.00 per 100 pounds.

Acorn Brand Sweet Clover Seed is the most economical seed that you can buy. It may seem as though this statement is too strong, as there are always quotations lower than that of Acorn Brand. If you will just take a sample of each and use the tests suggested on page 25, it will not be hard to tell why Acorn Brand seed is the cheaper.

OTHER CLOVERS

We have found that in general Alfalfa and Sweet Clover are the best legumes for the Middle West, and consequently we have never tried to specialize in the other Clovers. They have each their own special advantages, however, and we always carry limited stocks of the best grades and are always able to give favorable quotations on these.

Red or Medium Clover—is most generally used in the northern and central States for a soiling crop, and also for producing hay. Most of the farmers who have been using it, plan on turning it under the second or third year after seeding as a part of a short rotation, thus keeping up the fertility of the land and insuring plenty of nitrogen being available for succeeding crops. A big drawback to Medium Clover is that it winter kills easily.

Mammoth Red Clover—grows considerably larger than the Medium Red. Gives larger hay crops, particularly on light, thin land. The hay is not quite so desirable as Medium Red Clover because it is coarser, but it has the same fertilizing value. The main use of Mammoth Red is to sow it with Timothy or Red top and it matures at about the same time with these and makes a valuable addition to a field where either Timothy or Red Top are grown.

Alsike Clover—is, in our opinion, more valuable than either Medium Red or Mammoth Red Clover and can be used in combination with grass seeds for pastures or hay. A good plan is to sow it in connection with Orchard Grass Timothy, Red Top, English Blue Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass.

Alsike will thrive in the wettest of soils, and is considerably hardier and more of a perennial than red clover, and the hay is



Sweet Clover in Blossom

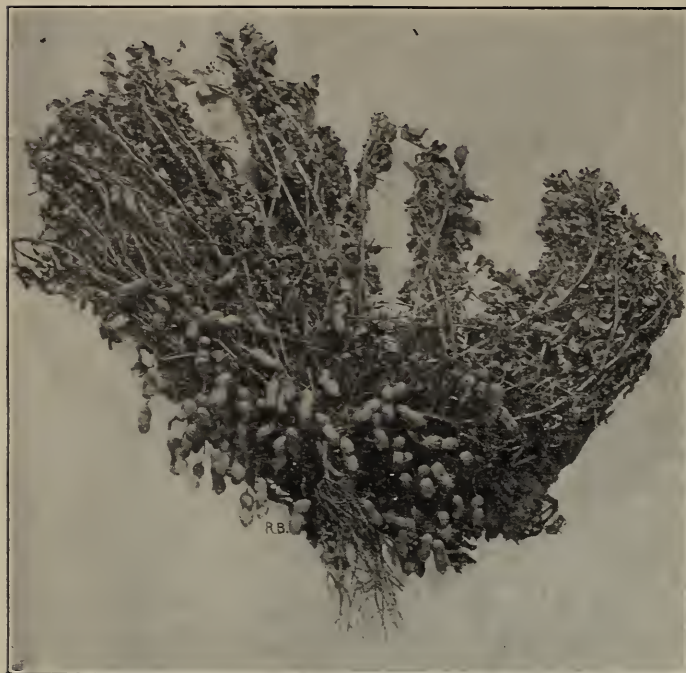
of much better quality. In sowing Acorn Brand use only 5 or 6 pounds to the acre.

WHITE CLOVER

Largely used for sowing on lawns mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds and is very valuable because it supplies nitrogen to the soil and increases the fertility and makes the plant root more available for the use of the grasses. It is of value to the summer pastures and should be used in all grass seed mixtures sown for either lawn or pasture.

COMPANION CROPPING

By companion cropping it is possible to utilize the land to a fuller extent and at the same time to increase the fertility of the soil. It means the growing of some second crop, usually a legume, along with another, usually a cereal, either for pasturing, or to turn under as green manure. On wheat farms, for instance, the practice of sowing Sweet Clover in wheat fields in the early part of February, is on the increase. It is showing that it is profitable. The Clover makes its growth after the Wheat is harvested. The ground can be pastured that fall, usually till about Thanksgiving, and the following year a full Sweet Clover yield will be had. Or if the field is plowed and re-sown to wheat at the end of the first summer the ground will have received more fertility than a farmer could afford to apply in a direct form. Even more fertility will be returned if the Clover is allowed to stand for the second season, and the field then plowed for wheat. That will put real fertility into the ground. At the same time the Clover will have been returning more money, either as hay, seed or thru live stock, than wheat could have done.



A Plant of Virginia Peanuts

PEANUTS

THE Peanut as a feeding and fattening crop is coming to be considered of great value by farmers who have become acquainted with its feeding value. Hogs are fattened very quickly and very economically on peanuts. It is possible to cut off the top growth of peanuts and use it for cows and other livestock and turn the hogs in on the patch and let them get out the peanuts, thus doing the work of providing excellent feed at extremely low cost. For the farmer who wants to grow larger quantities of Peanuts, the Oil Mills and Peanut Butter Factories afford a market for vast quantities of this nut which will bring a nice cash income for the amount of ground devoted to the growth of peanuts. We feel that peanuts ought to be a regular crop on every farm that has sandy, light loam soil, because the tops and the roots can both be used or sold, making a two crop return from the same acre of land. The Peanut plant, being a legume, has the ability to draw nitrogen from the air and transform it into nitrates in the soil the same as Alfalfa and Sweet Clover.

The Virginia—is a very profitable sort and is planted almost exclusively in the peanut growing sections of Virginia and Carolina. It is the old standard variety used for roasting. The plants have erect stems with upright foliage and the nuts are of good size and contain large kernels. The vines furnish very excellent forage or hay.

The Spanish Peanuts—have been the most popular variety used in the middle-west and south-west, because most of the acreage devoted to peanuts has been devoted to hog feed and hay. It is the largest producer in pounds per acre, but on account of the small size pods, it costs a little more to harvest it than with the larger podded varieties. The nuts are always very sweet and finely flavored; are more free from undeveloped kernels than any other variety.

The Tennessee Red—is especially adapted to black waxy land and will also produce good crops on sandy soil. The nuts contain three to five medium sized kernels of exceptionally fine flavor and quality. It produces more nuts to the acre than any other variety than the Spanish, and we believe in most heavy soils it will produce a larger quantity per acre than that well known variety.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

For companion cropping with the idea of making an excellent hog pasture feed there is no legume that is better than Canada Field Peas. Sow a bushel of Peas with a bushel of Oats to the acre. It is a good plan to add 4 pounds of Rape and 6 to 8 pounds of Sweet Clover. The Canada Field Peas are like the Garden Peas, and may be planted early in the spring. They grow rapidly, and if planted as suggested above, hogs may be turned in as soon as the Peas and Oats are 8 inches high.

In northern as well as higher sections where it is difficult to get Soy Beans or Cow Peas to mature, Canada Field Peas are practically sure to give satisfactory results. If sown alone, either for hay, soiling, silage, or green manuring use 2 bushels to the acre.

COW PEAS

Make poor land rich, and rich land more productive. Cow peas are especially valuable as a "catch crop" for forage or hay and there are many million acres of land in the middle west that could be improved in productivity by sowing cow peas after wheat has been harvested. Cow Peas require from 70 to 90 days to mature a crop of peas, and if the crop is put in the last of June or the first half of July there will be plenty of time for the wheat crop to mature as well as to produce a good hay crop. The same land can be used for seeding wheat again in the fall months.

Whippoorwill—A favorite early maturing variety of medium growth. The seed is reddish brown speckled.

New Era—An early, upright growing variety and is five to ten days earlier than the Whippoorwill. Will not produce as much fine growth as Whippoorwill. The seed production is quite large compared to other varieties.

Clay—A tall growing variety and will make more hay than either the Whippoorwill or New Era. The seed production will not be as large in proportion. This variety should be planted largely in corn where you intend to make ensilage corn or pasture.

Black Eye—Vines will grow between 30 and 40 inches high, in other words it is of an average height with the different varieties of cow peas. Will produce more seed per acre than any other variety of cow peas and the peas are largely used in the south for table use as well as for stock. Will be ready to harvest in about 70 days.

SOY BEANS

One of the best soil renovators. Where ever there is ample moisture during the average summer Soy Beans are going to become one of the leading legumes. They are used extensively for silage, hay crops, soiling and as a catch crop. Soy Beans gather more Nitrogen during a season than Clover will, and they will grow on a good many soils where Clover will not thrive. It is rich in protein and makes a fine meal, nearly equal in value to Cottonseed meal, and is without the harmful effects of the latter.

In Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas and other states reasonably sure of sufficient rainfall Soy Beans are planted, or broadcasted when the corn is laid by. When the corn is ripe, small hogs or lambs can be turned into the field, and they will not touch the corn. This practice is also recommended for irrigated sections of Kansas.

Soy Beans should not be planted till after the ground is thoroly warmed. The Beans will mature in from 70 to 85 days. A hay crop may be raised after harvesting wheat or oats. Besides obtaining the extra crop the soil is put in far better shape by having had the beans there. This is Particularly true if the Beans are inoculated when planted.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Where there are hogs there should also be Dwarf Essex Rape. Under favorable circumstances, Dwarf Essex Rape is ready for pasture in six weeks from time of sowing. One acre of good rape will carry a dozen pigs for two months. One of the experiment stations found that an acre of Rape produced as much gain on pigs when used for pasture crop along with grain as 56 bushels of corn would produce. In addition to the feeding value of Rape, the hogs are bound to be stronger and gain more rapidly on the Rape pasture than the ones which have been fed on grain alone. A plant with as great feeding value as rape should find a welcome on all farms where hogs are raised. An acre of rape in the experiment equaled much more than an average acre of corn and the cost of producing was much less, and the cost of harvesting was nothing, as it was done by the hogs.

SUDAN GRASS

A SWEET heavy-yielding grass; absolutely drought-proof and grows successfully everywhere sorghums will grow. Livestock of all kinds eat it greedily and for a stock of cattle it will add weight more rapidly than any other variety of sorghum grasses. Yields more pasture per acre than any other annual forage crop.

Sudan Grass can be best described by saying that it has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass, with a lot more of its own added, and while it looks like an extra tall growing strain of Johnson Grass it has not a single bad quality or characteristic of the Johnson Grass, such as the creeping underground root stalks. Sudan is absolutely free from the objectionable root system which makes Johnson Grass so difficult to eradicate. Sudan Grass is an annual and requires reseeding each year. It is no more difficult to get rid of than Sorghum, Cow Peas or other similar crops, and it may be grown, either drilled in cultivated rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, or broadcast. For drilling rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart it will require 3 to 6 pounds per acre, depending on the cultivation of the land. Broadcast it should be sown 15 or 20 pounds per acre. The seed should not be sown until the



Field of Sudan Grass

ground is warm in the spring, in this latitude about May 15th is the earliest practical date. The first hay crop will be ready to harvest about 45 to 50 days from date of sowing. The second crop from 30 to 35 days. The third crop from 30 to 35 days. If you wish to save a seed crop from Sudan it will require 80 to 90 days from date of sowing the seed until

the seed crop is to be harvested. After threshing, the straw will prove as nutritious as any other variety of sorghum. Sudan may be sown as far north as any other variety of the sorghum family. In many states it is going to supersede Millet as a forage crop because it produces so much more tonage per acre and the quality of the forage is so much better.

RHODES GRASS

A wonderful hay crop introduced from South Africa. Well accustomed to hot, dry climates. It has also shown itself to be able to do well in very wet seasons as well. Throughout the gulf states it is a perennial. As far north as Oklahoma or Kansas it is an annual, but it produces enough hay in the one year to make it a very profitable crop.

It is a species that does not spread by underground rootstalks, but produces running branches which root at the joints, thereby producing new grass. If planted thickly the runners will not be numerous enough to interfere with machinery as harvesting.

BROOM CORN

Standard—This variety grows from 7 to 12 feet high. It requires a different manner of gathering heads. The tall stalks are broken or tabled at a height of about 3 to 5 feet from the ground and two rows are brought together in V-shaped form so that the heads protrude just beyond the outside row or "table," as it is generally called.

Dwarf—This variety grows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet in height and the head is partly enclosed in the sheath boot of the upper leaf and it is more convenient to pull the heads than the "table" way.

Broom Corn should be planted when the soil is quite warm and then makes rather slow progress for two or three weeks. Most growers plant the seed in July, so that it will be ready for harvest at the season when dry weather is most likely to prevail. Where the acreage is large, it is best to plant the various fields at intervals of a week or ten days apart, so that all of the fields will not blossom at the same time and they may be harvested in proper condition. Late planting of Broom Corn sometimes makes it desirable for replacing wheat, corn or oats or other crops that for some reason or other have failed. It can be planted, either by surface planting or listing. Either of these methods will give good results. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of well matured seed is sufficient quantity to plant an acre. The seed of the dwarf variety is usually planted in rows 36 inches apart and enough seed is used to secure a stand of one plant every 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. The standard variety is planted in the same manner, but the rows should be spaced at least 42 inches apart. Book on how to grow Broom Corn free.



Rhodes Grass



Dwarf Black Hull White Kafir

Dwarf Blackhull White Kafir—is the result of careful selection extending over a number of years, which has resulted in the production of a type of uniform dwarf growth. Plants range from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet in height, depending on the soil and weather conditions. The heads are uniformly larger and of much better shape than the old types of White Kafir. Dwarf Blackhull White Kafir requires 120 to 125 days in which to mature grain crop.

Pink Hull White Kafir—The earliest type of Kafir on the market at the present time. Matures grain crop in 90 to 100 days. The stalks are somewhat taller than the Dwarf Blackhull. The earliness of this variety is very important to the upland farmers of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas, because it insures harvesting a good grain crop regardless of weather conditions.

Standard White Kafir—The stalks grow from 5 to 8 feet high, making a straight upright plant, rather stocky, but the size of the head is not as uniform as that of the Dwarf Blackhull White. It requires 140 days to mature a seed crop.

Red Kafir—The growth is tall, ranging from 6 to 10 feet according to the season. In very good soil and with plenty of moisture the stalks are more slender and juicy than the other varieties of Kafir. It produces a big yield of seed on poor land. Matures crop in about 125 to 130 days. Makes a larger crop of hay or ensilage than the dwarf varieties.

KAFIR

A good many acres of farm land well adapted to growing Kafir are now being used to grow Corn, which results in a partial or total corn crop failure to the detriment of the owner or tenant.

The uplands of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas will give much better cash returns when planted to Kafir, because Kafir when ground for feed gives practically the same feeding value as Corn. The fodder value of Kafir is much higher than corn fodder and it produces a larger tonnage per acre. We are offering several types or varieties of Kafir.

Any of them will give good results on proper soil and under ordinary moisture conditions. For a number of years Standard White Kafir has failed to produce nearly as large grain crops as some other varieties. For this reason we would recommend our customers, who wish to grow grain, to plant either **Dwarf Blackhull White** which matures in about 120 days from planting, or **Pink Hull White**, which matures in 95 to 100 days from planting. Both of these varieties will produce fairly large yields of fodder, but if fodder is the main requirement on your farm grow Standard White Kafir or Red Kafir. Either of these varieties will produce a larger tonnage of fodder than the first two mentioned.

We realize the importance of good germinable Kafir Seed, knowing that the seed is affected adversely by damp cold ground, therefore we are growing Kafir where it matures perfectly, and where we secure the highest germination possible and after it reaches us we clean and reclean it, until when shipped to you it is as nearly perfect as it is humanly possible to make it, but please remember that Kafir will not do any good at all in cold, damp ground. The ground may be damp, but at the same time it must be warm to secure a good stand of Kafir. Too many people loose their first planting by getting in a hurry to put the seed in the ground before it is ready to receive it. It does not require very much Kafir to seed an acre when drilled in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 2 to 4 pounds of seed to the acre is ample and if the ground is nice and warm 2 pounds is all you will need. If you want to sow the seed broadcast or drill it with a drill for fodder, use 50 to 85 pounds per acre.

HEGARI

A new grain or forage crop similar to both White Kafir and Feterita. It is more desirable for grain than either, as the bad qualities of both have been eliminated. Feterita shells out pretty badly, and Hegari will not shell.

Feterita is soft and pethy, while Hegari is solid and sound and with plenty of blades. Its dwarf habit of growth, 4 to 5 feet in height, and compact heads of large white grains make it very attractive. Hegari also produces large crops of grain. The stems are rather sweet and horses and cattle eat the stalks, fodder and grain if permitted to do so.

FETERITA

A great drought resister, as well as a very rapidly maturing crop. For dry sections, in high altitudes, and for sowing after a wheat crop, we would rather recommend Feterita than any other Sorghum crop.

The plant grows 6 to 8 feet tall. When but a few inches high it send out from 4 to 10 suckers, each of which develops as well as the main plant, except that the seed on the original plant ripens a couple of weeks earlier than that on the suckers. The heads are straight, not as long as Kafir. The grain is white, twice the size of Kafir and much softer. It makes a splendid feed for poultry or any live stock.

Ask to have your name on our mailing list for the **PINK PRICE LISTS**. These are mailed regularly during the season, giving prices on Field Seeds, Feeds, and other articles on which the market price fluctuates. See Page 37 for present prices.

MILOS

Are extremely valuable on the higher uplands of the Middle West. The stalks of Milo are quite similar to Kafir, although they do not contain quite as large a proportion of foliage value as Kafir. The habit of the Milos in maturing a grain crop so early makes them especially valuable for two purposes; first, to grow grain with which to feed the hogs during the late summer; second, to be certain of having plenty of grain on hand, and at the same time a forage crop that is worth a good deal more than corn fodder.

DWARF CROOK-NECK YELLOW MILO

A Dwarf improvement of the old Standard Yellow Milo. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, while the old variety grew 8 to 10 feet. Dwarf Crook-neck Milo is quite similar to the Dwarf Straight-neck Milo, but the heads all invariably bend over from the weight. It is not unusual for a head of Dwarf Crook-neck Milo to weigh one pound. The feeding value is the same as Dwarf Straight-neck Yellow Milo. This variety seems to be more popular throughout the western plains of Kansas and Oklahoma.

DWARF WHITE MILO

Considering the ability of White Milo to throw out suckers from the main plant, we believe our customers will secure heavier yields of grain if they will not plant the seed very close in the row. The rows should be at least three and one-half feet apart and we would prefer to plant four feet apart. The plants should not be closer than one foot apart in the row. Be certain the ground is warm before you plant the seed. The nature of White Milo Seed demands warm soil in order that it may make its development without a set-back caused by cold nights or cold ground. White Milo is a heavy grain yielder, and plants grow from four to six feet high. White Milo is a non-saccharine belonging to the Durra family. It has the ability to send out a number of suckers from the main stalk, each forming a heavy head. The kernels of White Milo are soft and furnish excellent feed for all kinds of animals and fowls. The grain may be fed whole or ground.

White Milo should be cultivated and harvested the same as Kafir, except the rows should be three and one-half to four feet apart and the seed planted at least 12 inches apart in the row. Two pounds of White Milo are sufficient to plant an acre.

Dwarf Straight-neck Yellow Milo—A heavy yielding variety of Milo, 90 per cent of the heads grow erect instead of crook-neck. The stalks range from 3 to 4½ feet high, and the seed heads often weigh ¾ pound when ripe. On account of its dwarf habit, it should be planted in rows 3½ feet apart and eight to twelve inches apart in the row. Milo should be planted about the middle of May and cultivated the same as Kafir.

Standard Yellow Milo—This variety of Milo should be planted in rows at least 5 feet apart and 2 or 3 seeds should be planted every 3 or 4 feet apart in the row. Produces an abundant supply of good quality ensilage as well as a very heavy grain crop. On account of the long number of days it requires to mature, the grain crop is not as certain as that of the dwarf types and for that reason we do not recommend the tall growing kind to farmers situated in the higher altitudes.

To Build Up Young Calves Quickly and Economically, Feed

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Write for prices, or consult our latest Pink Price List



One Plant of White Milo

DARSO

In 1912 the Oklahoma Experiment Station received a heavy sorghum, for identification, from a farmer in south-west Logan County. Not being familiar with this type of grain sorghum it was planted in a variety of tests and found to be very uniform in growth, showing a type had been well established. This may have come about through either careful selection or maturation. It has been run in a variety of tests during the past five years, and in very dry years has out-yielded the grain sorghums. In the year 1914 practically all of the grain sorghums failed, yet Darso gave an average yield. In a year when there is an abundance of rainfall, Kafir has out-yielded Darso slightly. Darso matures earlier than Kafir, which fact has much to do with its drought resistance. At the Oklahoma Experiment Station Darso has been used as a safe feed crop during years of severe and continued drouths. Darso makes excellent silage, and can be used for grain, forage or silage crop.

Acorn Brand, the Seed to Demand

SHROCK KAFIR-SORGHUM

The habit of growth of Schrock is quite similar to the description of Darso. We have not been able to locate the exact origin of Schrock Kafir-Sorghum, however, tests conducted over two years shows that it will mature a grain crop in 80 to 90 days. It produces abundantly but the forage or stalks are not as valuable for hay as Darso or other types of Kafir. We are not able to tell the exact feeding value of the grain produced from Schrock Kafir-Sorghum. Many of our customers inform us that it is of equal feeding value with other varieties of Kafir.

See Page 37 for prices on Farm Seeds.



Field of Black Amber Sorghum

SORGHUM OR CANE FOR FORAGE

Every year the sowing of Sweet Sorghum in the middle-west, south and south-west for hay, forage and ensilage crops becomes more general. Different parts of the country demand different varieties of Sorghum Seed. Some want it exclusively for hay, some want it exclusively for ensilage, while some want it for pasture and others want it for hay, ensilage and pasture.

There is a variation of growth of the different varieties of Sorghum. Early Amber Sorghum is a tall growing sort. Early Orange Sorghum grows a heavier shorter stalk. Red Top or Sumac Sorghum is the latest maturing variety of all and produces small stalks about 6 feet tall with more blades than either of the other varieties mentioned. Red Amber is another variety that is well known in some parts of the country, this variety seems to possess the best qualities of both the Early Black Amber and the Early Orange Sorghums, the stalks are heavy and rich in saccharine and not extremely juicy.

Then there is a variety called Sourless Cane. In some parts of the country this name is applied to certain types of Orange Cane. In other sections it applies to the Red Top or Sumac Sorghum, and in other sections Sourless Cane stands for Red Amber Sorghum and in other sections African Millet or White Seeded Cane is known as Sourless Cane.

Considering the importance of Sorghum or Cane as a forage crop throughout the middle-west, south-west, south and sections of the central part of the United States, not enough attention has been paid to the purity of Cane Seed.

Most of the cane seed offered on the market for sale is the afterthought of the person who grows Sorghum for forage or ensilage, therefore is it badly mixed. It will require four or five years of constant selection and breeding to create distinct types that will prove true to name and description.

For this reason the seed we are offering in this book is to be used only for fodder purposes unless we otherwise specify. We have a limited supply of selected seed of a variety of sorghums, grown in districts where other varieties of sorghums or kafirs are not produced. So if you have a small patch of ground isolated and protected, where the cane would not become mixed with other kinds of sorghum or kafir, write us about it and we will tell you what we would recommend for you to plant in the event that you want to grow pure-bred sorghum.

Red Top or Sumac Sorghum—The best variety for forage or dry hay. The stalks are small and consequently we do not recommend it for ensilage. For a seed crop it requires 130 to 140 days.

Black Amber—One of the most valuable for ensilage, and is practically sourless when stacked out of doors, and usually can be fed as late as the middle of May following the harvest without deterioration in any respect. We can also recommend it for forage.

Early Orange—Later than either of the Ambers, the stalks shorter and heavier. For forage or ensilage it is first class. One of the heaviest producers of ensilage of the entire Sorghum family.

Kansas Orange—A few days later than Early Orange. More uniform, and has the ability to remain out of doors till late spring without losing its sweetness and palatability.

Sourless—An indefinite term as there are several varieties which are sourless. We are able to give favorable quotations if you will tell us the kind you have been using. Or if the crop is a new one for you we shall be glad to recommend a type for you if you will tell us a little about your land.

PRUSSIC ACID POISONING—All kinds of Sorghums, including Sudan and Johnson Grasses, are liable to be poisonous in the green stage when their growth has been checked by any cause, such as frost or drought. The acid disappears, however, when the hay is fully cured. The grain itself is never poisonous.



Sorghum in Blossoming Stage

WE HANDLE

**COTTON SEED CAKE AND MEAL
LINSEED OIL MEAL**

By the Sack, Ton or Car

Let Us Send You Quotations When You Need Your Next Lot

GRASS SEEDS

As prices on Grass Seeds fluctuate, we are unable to name firm prices in this book. Shall appreciate your inquiries which will receive prompt attention. Please mention quantity and variety on which you desire quotations.

ORCHARD GRASS

A most valuable grass for pasture and hay land and on account of its earliness is very valuable for permanent pastures, as it furnishes the first green bite in the spring, and the last in the fall, is quick to recover from close cropping and even thrives better the more it is cropped. Gives rich pasture till late in the fall. It will stand the drouth. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. Will grow on almost all kinds of land. Sow 15 to 22 lbs per acre.

MEADOW FESCUE

(Also known as English Blue Grass.)

We regard this as one of the most valuable grasses for it adapts itself to different conditions of soil and climate, thriving luxuriantly in all parts of the United States and Canada. It produces a great amount of early and late feed of good quality and yields heavily. As a pasture grass it is particularly valuable, being one of the earliest in spring and latest in fall, and rarely freezes out or winter-kills. It grows well on wet or dry bottoms, hillsides and uplands, gravelly and loamy lands and clays. About 18 to 22 pounds of seed should be sown per acre.

TIMOTHY

As a crop to cut for hay, Timothy is probably surpassed by no other grass now cultivated. If sown alone it requires 12 to 18 pounds per acre. It is usually sown with other grasses about one-half to one-third of the above amount. Can be sown in either Fall or Spring. Timothy seed is one of our specialties, we sell many carloads of seed annually to other seed houses besides the great quantities required for our regular trade. Our Timothy Seed is of superior quality and will suit the most critical buyer.

BROMUS INERMIS

(Also known as Brome Grass.)

Bromus Inermis has proved a great success. It forms a leafy, compact turf and does well for pasture and hay. It makes hay of about the same quality as Timothy and yields well. It stands drouth the best of any of our cultivated grasses. It starts growth early in the spring and remains green a little longer than do most grasses. Sow 18 to 25 pounds per acre.

BERMUDA GRASS

Very fine for binding loose and dry soils. The habits of this grass is to set roots at each joint that touches the ground, thereby forming a complete sod. Furnishes excellent pasture. Is decidedly a summer grass, as it does not start off until ground is thoroughly warm in the spring, and turns to a buff color after killing frost in the fall. We believe this grass will help solve the pasture question during the hot dry summer months. Sow during May, June or July. Also valuable in some sections as a lawn grass. Sow 3 to 5 pounds to the acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre for meadow; for lawns, 100 to 140 pounds per acre.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

This variety is used exclusively for pastures and lawns; succeeds well in shady places. Has given excellent satisfaction wherever tried. It is especially adapted for pastures, as it will endure close cropping, and is of strong and quick successive after growth. Perennial Rye Grass produces an abundance of foliage, which remains bright and green throughout the season, and for this reason is much used for Lawn Grass Mixtures. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

PACEY'S RYE GRASS

This is quite similar to Perennial Rye Grass, but is superior to that for lawn purposes. It makes a much more rapid growth, thus giving a heavy turf earlier in the season. It is a shorter plant, and consequently will stand the frequent cuttings a good lawn must have, without injury. Whereas other sorts must be planted very heavily to give a good turf, without bunching, this sort regularly produces a fine smooth, even stand, so desirable



Orchard Grass

in lawns. The plant is not large enough to be of value in the pasture or hay field, and we do not wish to recommend it for either.

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS

Fancy Solid Seed.

This is well adapted to the Southwest. Suitable for meadow and pasture mixture, or for use in lawn making. Adapts itself to any soil, but produces best results on moist, rich soils, where it grows 2 to 2½ feet high. Often sown with Timothy and Clover, and outlasts both. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre for lawns. For pastures, 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

THE MILLETS

Golden Millet—Grows very rank, generally 3 to 4 feet high. Far Superior to Common Millet, both in quality and yield, but about two weeks later. Drouth resistant and 3 to 4 tons per acre. Sow 35 to 50 lbs. per acre. Price will be quoted on request.

Common Millet—The earliest of the commonly-grown varieties; very drouth resistant, and will give fair returns on poorer soils. Hay produced from this variety of Millet is not as coarse as some of the other Millets and feeders prefer it on this account. Will quote price on request.

Japanese or Billion Dollar Grass—Well adapted to wet or low grounds. Produces large amounts of hay, 5 to 8 tons per acre. Will produce hay crops in 6 to 10 weeks; 4 to 7 feet high. Will quote price on request.

Siberian Millet—Regarded as one of the best varieties for general cultivation in Western states. Matures about the same as Common Millet. Its abundant growth, leafy character of stalks and drouth resistant qualities have brought it into favor in the Northwest. Will quote prices on request.

Japanese Buckwheat—This variety has been grown here with good results. It is early and very productive; the kernels are larger than any other variety of Buckwheat, of a rich, dark-brown color. Sow ½ bushel seed to the acre. Price variable. Write for quantity prices.

Mansury Barley—It is an early six-rowed variety with strong, bright straw. Bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain; ripens medium early. Sow two bushels to the acre. Market price variable. Will quote price on request.

Red Texas Oats—Largely grown in this state; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper; makes a very heavy grain. Will quote prices upon receipt of inquiry.

SEED CORN

PLANTING CORN

Corn is one of the grains that will bring high prices for at least the next year or two and we by all means recommend to our customers the planting of more corn. If you are not raising enough corn for your own feed and with a surplus to sell you are overlooking one of your best opportunities for profit. Our seed corn is carefully selected, and you cannot go wrong on any of the varieties we are offering.

On Page 37 of this catalog you will find prices on SEED CORN and many other kinds of Farm Seeds. Our Pink Price List will be mailed regularly to those who wish it, and your inquiry for prices and samples will receive prompt attention.

Our quotations are per hundred pounds. A bushel of shelled corn weighs 56 lbs. In order to avoid any possible delays in filling your order, we suggest that you give us a second choice, with instructions ship that, if unable to send first choice.



HOGGING CORN

Everyone who raises hogs knows that the relation of the price of hogs to the price of corn is very important, and constant. Careful feeding rules, with an eye on the corn market, must be observed if a profit is to be realized.

Nowadays the pasturing of hogs on alfalfa, permitting them to range at will, is considered necessary to produce vigorous healthy hogs at a minimum cost per pound. Some farmers have gone a step farther in the direction of letting the pigs do the work by planting a few acres of early maturing corn for the purpose of furnishing green pasture for the growing hogs. This is called "Hogging down corn," and it is a profitable plan to follow on well fenced farms, because the hogs do the work of gathering the crop at a season of the year when everybody on the farm is busy from sunrise to dark. For this purpose we suggest a short, rapid growing corn, such as Pride of the North, Squaw, or Hickory King. On page 10 you will find Sweet Corn varieties. These may be used with equally good results, particularly the Early Adams.

EXTRA EARLY FLINT CORN

Rainbow Flint—(75 days.) A fine early sort, for feeding, or roasting ears, and particularly for hogging down. Roasting ears can be had within 50 days. The name is appropriate as the kernels are of white, red, yellow and blue. The plants are rarely over 4 to 5 feet tall, and consequently do not require as much moisture as the larger sorts—an important point to the farmers of this section.

Sanford's Early White Flint—(75 days.) This standard variety is considered the best flint corn on the market. The ears are of unusual length, 12 to 15 inches long, and handsome shape, flinty white color. Plants are sturdy, vigorous growth; leaves are very broad and succulent, and it is therefore of great value for fodder and ensilage, as well as for a grain crop. Stalks usually produce 2 of 3 long ears.

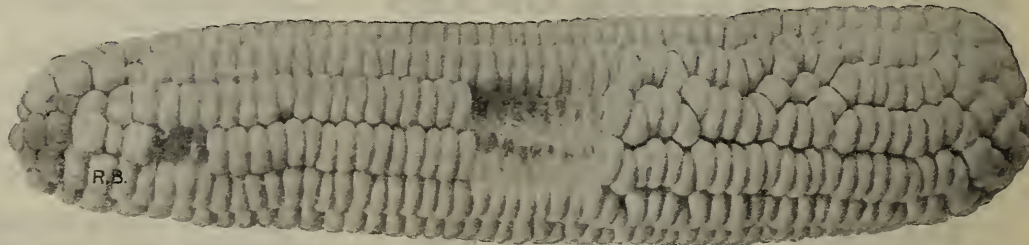
Squaw Corn—(75 days.) The well known old-fashioned blue corns, excellent for early feed, also ensilage. Stalks usually produce two ears of well-filled, good quality corn.

DENT CORN YELLOW VARIETIES

Kansas Sunflower Corn—(90 days)—This is the largest Early Yellow Corn we know of, ears averaging 10 inches in length and about 2 inches in diameter, weighing 1 pound and upwards. The ears are uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It is early, maturing in 90 days. Stalks grow about 8 feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantity of fodder. We can recommend it highly to anybody who wants large, early yellow corn.

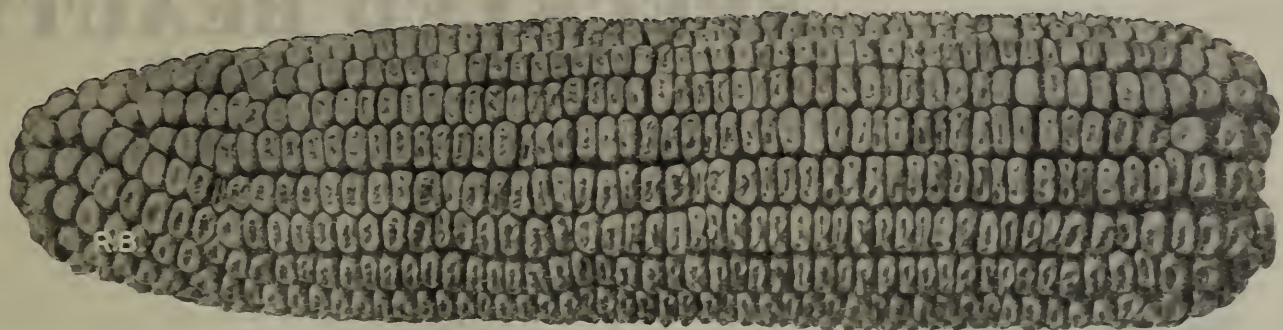
Pride of the North—The very earliest yellow Dent Field Corn, and can be successfully grown farther north than any other Dent Variety. Matures perfectly in 90 days, and is very frequently safe from frost in less time. Very hardy, ears of good size, cob small, kernels set closely on cob, and are long and compact. This variety is planted quite largely for early crop to feed stock while yet green. If you have trouble in getting your corn to mature, plant Pride of the North.

BRAZILIAN or STOOLING FLOUR CORN (75 DAY)



Brazilian Flour Corn

This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks, each stalk bearing one to three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder and shelled corn than common corn. It contains a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn. Also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre.



Leaming Corn

Leaming—(100 days)—A rich deep, golden color, slightly tapering ears well filled at the butt and tip. The ears range from 8 to 10 inches long, and from 7 to 8 inches in circumference, weighing 12 to 17 ounces each. Each ear has 16 to 24 rows of kernels which are broad, deep and thick.

Longfellow Dent—(90 days)—Most extra early sorts are too “nubbiny”, but this new variety is of unusual length, the ears ranging from 10 to 12 inches long, well filled with small yellow kernels. Its peculiar shape, which is different from any other variety, suggests the name. This corn is a sure cropper and heavy yielder. Stalks are of medium height, strong and not easily blown down.

Reid’s Yellow Dent—This variety is medium to early, maturing in from 115 to 120 days. The stalk is medium in size, about 7 or 8 feet in height and only medium leafy. The ears are from 10 to 10½ inches in length and from 7¼ to 7½ inches in circumference, lemon yellow in color and borne on a very small shank. This variety matures a high percent of good marketable corn in the field and having a small shank, it is easily harvested.

Yellow Dent—(100 days)—The stalks range from 7 to 9 feet in height, well supplied with foliage. One of the earliest yellow dent varieties; the ears average 7 to 10 inches long, 7 to 7½ inches in circumference and contain 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels of orange-yellow color set on a small red cob.

WHITE DENT VARIETIES

Pride of the Prairie—(110 days.) A deep grained large heavy ear, with a small cob. This variety originated in Iowa, was transferred from there to Missouri, and has now been planted in Kansas for five years. This has shown unusual drought resistant qualities. It is equally well adapted to uplands or bottom lands. For all of the sections of the Middle West where there is a shortage of rainfall this corn should be planted. Try at least a bushel on a section of the field.

Hickory King—(100 days)—The cob is so small and the grain is so large that when an ear is broken in half, one grain will nearly cover the entire end of the cob. Nearly all of the stalks bear two ears, and we consider it one of the best white corns grown. It ripens in from 100 to 110 days from time of planting.

Johnson County White Dent—(105 days) —The shape of the ears is cylindrical to within 2 inches of the tip, then slightly tapering; white kernels and cob. Kernels uniform and wedge shape, ears averaging about 10 inches in length, circumference 7½ to 8 inches, very little space between rows and makes a very high per cent of shelled corn.

Silver Mine—(95 days)—This variety is a sure cropper, very early, deep grain; grows 7 to 8 feet high, good size ears of pure white; has heavy foliage and produces an enormous amount of fodder as well as corn.

Mexican June Corn—(100 days)—The stalks grow from 11 to 15 feet high, with considerable foliage on the upper half of stalk. The stalk is very heavy, to the ears, which usually grow about 4 feet below the tassel; fully two-thirds of the stalks will produce 2 ears each. The ears average 7 to 11 inches in length, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, with deep, thick, white kernels, closely set on small white cob. Should not be planted before the 5th of June in this latitude.

Boone County White—The most popular white dent corn; it has been very highly bred and is of extra large size. The stalks grow from 10 to 12 feet high with an abundance of foliage; ears measuring 10 to 12 inches long, containing 16 to 24 rows. Cob of medium size, white in color. The kernels are pearl white, moderately smooth, solid and with a large germ. Matures with us in 100 days. The corn produces a fine white meal and is a fine milling corn. We have a large supply of fine, well matured seed of this excellent variety to offer our customers at a reasonable price.

MIXED DENT VARIETIES

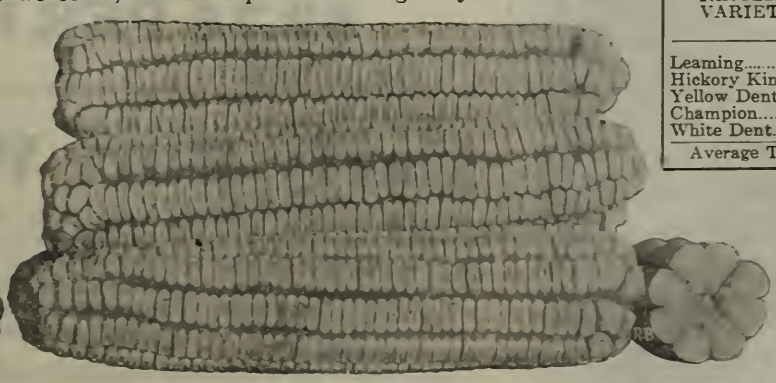
Blue and White—(90 days)—The farmers on the western plains have been able to grow this corn when other varieties have failed to produce a crop. The ears will range from 7½ to 10 inches long and measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference. The kernels are medium deep and as indicated by the name are blue, purplish and white.

King Philip Seed Corn—(100 Days.) King Philip is an early dark red corn with a white cap on each kernel. The large ears are well filled out at the butt and tip, and have 12 to 18 rows of kernels. Our stock has been grown right here, in this section of Kansas for several years, and it has been giving very satisfactory results. This year we matured our seed thoroughly, which many sections did not.]

Bloody Butcher—(90 days)—This is an excellent variety of an extra early maturing corn. Is a great favorite, and is extensively grown in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, and states of high altitude, and where seasons are short and frost early. It is a large yielder among the early sorts, always making safely in 90 days or less time. It has great tenacity to resist and withstand unfavorable weather conditions, such as extreme heat, cold, wet or dry weather.

ACCLIMATED CORN

Ross Brothers have long been strong believers in the superiority of Acclimated Corn. We have preached this gospel whenever we could, and have practiced it regularly. Each section has a certain variation in climatic conditions, and a correspondingly different type of corn is needed to give the maximum returns. There will not often be a noticeable difference, to the eye, but the difference in yields will be very marked. At the Arkansas station 233 samples of corn were collected from various states and grown in comparison for two years. The table opposite shows the results; an undeniable advantage in favor of acclimated corn.



Hickory King Corn

NAMES OF VARIETIES	Seed Grown North	Seed Grown Locally	Seed Grown South
	North	Locally	South
Leaming.....	20.98	26.20	12.20
Hickory King.....	24.85	31.81	29.10
Yellow Dent.....	21.52	25.00	25.30
Champion.....	22.62	32.00	30.10
White Dent.....	24.17	34.69	34.77
Average Total.....	25.78	32.47	31.48

“Acorn Brand the Seed to Demand”

SPECKLED BEAUTY FIELD CORN

**BEST HEAVY YIELDING, DROUGHT
RESISTING VARIETY**

Speckled Beauty Corn—being a hybrid from Mexican Red, inherits its ability to withstand the kind of weather we have in the Central Plains States. If you grow corn in the Middle West you want corn that is acclimated and has made good with the farmers in your neighborhood. Speckled Beauty has done this for years.

Right Here in Central Kansas—we know that the strain of Speckled Beauty that we are offering will do well, because it has been a success here for a long time, and we are perfectly familiar with all of its habits. Due to its hybrid nature, Speckled Beauty prolongs its pollination (silking and tasseling) over a period of three weeks or more, thus minimizing the danger from hot winds and insuring fertility, vitality and vigorous growth. Because of its hybrid nature also, Speckled Beauty adjusts itself to the season so that when dry weather sets in early, maturity is hastened. When there is plenty of moisture available and conditions are favorable it continues growth much longer. In all of the years we have been watching Speckled Beauty we have never seen it caught by frost before it was thoroly matured.

Speckled Beauty—varies in color from red to pure yellow, with all the possible gradations between. Most kernels are striped, red and yellow, some are solid colors. The ears are from 9 to 11 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of large kernels, making the circumference about $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches, red cob of medium size with a large shank. The stalks are heavy, from 9 to 12 feet high. The height and size of the stalk insure a large ensilage or fodder crop. Speckled Beauty corn shows, by analysis, a somewhat higher percentage of gluten than other kinds. Farmers who know Speckled Beauty know it is heavy, for a wagon load will weigh out 3 to 6 bushels more corn than any other kind they haul to town.

Four Years Out of Five—the farmers of the plains states should have a good corn crop, but very few of them do. A lot of them wait till late in the spring and then rush out and butcher in a crop, using any old seed, and then look surprised when they do not get a crop. Put some Acorn Brand Speckled Beauty seed in some good corn land, in a properly prepared seed bed, give it good cultivation, and surprise yourself. One year we sold enough Speckled Beauty seed for one of our customers to plant 160 acres. He came back in the fall complaining that the crop was so big that he had to go out and buy more cattle than he already had, to eat it up. That is about the only kind of a complaint we have ever heard about it, too.

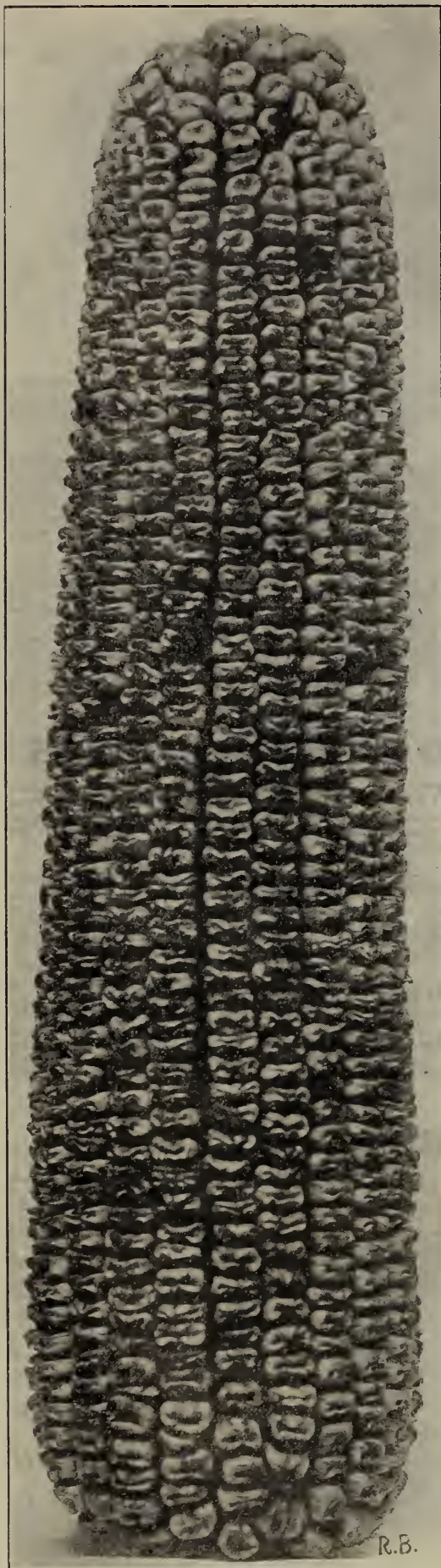
Speckled Beauty—in the worst of seasons will produce a fair yield and in favorable years the crop is a real bumper. BUT there is no corn that will not show the difference between good cultivation and poor. Your County Agent will gladly advise with you concerning your best land for corn, and will tell you the best way to cultivate the land to get the maximum results. Get in touch with him and get his advice. (If by chance you do not know where to reach him we will be glad to put you in touch with him.)

**PRICE SHELLLED AND SACKED
\$2.75 PER BUSHEL**

Early Burt White Oats

A first class, early maturing, hardy, large white oat. The Sedgwick County Farm Agent, Mr. J. E. Macy, tells us that Early Burt is generally accepted as the best variety for this section. We know that when it is planted early, in well prepared soil, that it will be at least ten days ahead of Texas Red, and it will outyield that variety. Our seed has been grown right here in the Northwest part of Sedgwick county for four years, where it has been outyielding all other sorts.

Plant seed oats that are well adapted to this section. Early Burt is thoroly acclimated.



FIELD SEED PRICE LIST

Field Seeds are priced F. O. B. Wichita (unless otherwise noted), sacked and delivered to any freight or express office in the city. These prices are subject to market fluctuations. If any prices have advanced by the time your order is received we will notify you before making shipment; if they have declined we will ship and refund you the balance.

Pink Lists with current prices are issued from time to time during the season. We shall be glad to mail it to you regularly if you wish it.

	Per lb. postpaid	Per 100 bls.	Per bushel		Per lb. postpaid	Per 100 bls.	Per bushel
ALFALFA							
Acorn Brand.....	\$0.35	\$22.50	\$14.00	Rainbow Flint.....			4.00
Prime.....	.30	16.00	10.10	Sanford's White.....			5.00
SWEET CLOVER				Squaw.....			4.50
Acorn Brand.....	.35	20.00	12.50	Kansas Sunflower.....			3.00
Unhulled.....	.25	11.00	7.10	Pride of the North.....			3.50
SOY BEANS.....	.25	11.00	6.75	Longfellow.....			3.00
COW PEAS				Pride of the Prairie.....			3.50
Whippoorwill, New Era, or Black Eye.....	.20	7.00	4.50	Leaming.....			2.75
CANADA FIELD PEAS.....	.25	10.00	6.00	Yellow Dent.....			2.50
SUDAN GRASS.....	.25	7.50		Reid's Yellow Dent.....			2.75
RHODES GRASS	1.00	75.00		Boone County White.....			2.75
PEANUTS				Johnson County White.....			3.00
Spanish.....	.35	20.00		Silver Mine.....			2.75
Virginia.....	.35	21.00		Blue and White.....			2.50
Tennessee Red.....	.35	22.00		Speckled Beauty.....			2.75
KAFIR				King Philip.....			3.50
Dwarf. Black Hull White.....	.15	3.00		GRASSES			
Standard White.....	.15	3.50		Orchard, Acorn Brand.....	.35	20.00	
Pink Hull.....	.15	3.00		Orchard Fancy.....	.35	19.00	
Red.....	.15	3.00		Meadow Fesque, Acorn Brand.....	.35	22.50	
MILLO				Meadow Fesque, Fancy.....	.40	25.00	
Dwarf Str. Neck Yellow.....	.15	3.50		Timothy, Acorn Brand.....	.25	10.00	
Standard Yellow.....	.15	3.50		Timothy, Fancy.....	.25	9.25	
Dwarf Crook Neck Yellow.....	.15	3.00		Bromus Inermis.....	.40	25.00	
White.....	.15	3.50		Red Top, Acorn Brand.....	.40	22.00	
FETERITA.....	.15	3.50		Red Top, Fancy.....	.35	20.50	
HEGARI.....	.15	4.00		Bermuda.....	.90	75.00	
DARSO.....	.15	3.00		Kentucky Blue, Acorn Brand.....	.60	40.00	
SORGHUM				Kentucky Blue, Fancy.....		35.00	
Black Amber.....	.15	2.00	1.00	White Clover, Acorn Brand.....	.90	75.00	
Red Amber.....	.15	2.50	1.25	White Clover, Fancy.....		70.00	
Early Orange.....	.15	3.00	1.50	Perennial Rye.....	.30	16.00	
Kansas Orange.....	.15	3.50	1.75	Pacey's Rye.....	.35	20.00	
Red Top.....	.15	3.00	1.50	MILLET			
Sourless.....	.15	3.00	1.50	Golden, Acorn Brand.....	.20	3.00	
SHROCK KAFIR SORGHUM				Golden, Fancy.....	.15	2.75	
BROOM CORN				Common, Fancy.....	.15	2.75	
Standard.....	.15		4.00	Japanese.....	.25	10.00	
Dwarf.....	.15		3.50	Siberian, Fancy.....	.15	2.75	
DWARF ESSEX RAPE.....	.25	11.00	6.00	BUCKWHEAT			
SEED CORN				Japanese.....	.20	6.00	3.25
Bloody Butcher.....			3.00	BARLEY			
Brazilian Stooling Flour.....			5.00	Mansury.....	\$1.50 per bu.; \$1.45 in 5 bu. lots; \$1.40 in 25 bu. lots.....		
Hickory King.....			3.00	Hullless.....	\$5.00 per bu.		
Mexican June.....			4.00	OATS			
				Red Texas, Texas Grown, \$1.15 per bu.; \$1.05 in 10 bu. lots; \$0.88 in 100 bu.			
				Red Texas, Kansas grown, \$1.00 per bu.; .90 in 10 bu. lots; .73 in 100 bu.			
				Early Burt, \$1.15 per bu.; \$1.05 in 10 bu. lots; .88 in 100 bu. lots.			

FEEDS

	Per lb.	Per cwt.		Per cwt.
Fine Ground Bone.....	\$0.15	\$5.00	Doc Loveland's Hen Feed.....	2.50
Coarse Ground Bone.....	.15	5.00	Otto Weiss Chick Feed.....	2.60
Crushed Oyster Shells.....	.15	1.60	Otto Weiss Hen Feed.....	2.50
Lime Shell Grit.....	.15	1.35	Bran.....	1.45
Meat Meal, Blue Ribbon.....	.15	5.00	Shorts.....	1.65
W. D. Tankage, 52 %.....	.15	4.00	Darling's Meat Crisps, 3 lb. pkg, 55c; 6½ lb. pkg, \$1.10; 25 lb. pail \$3.75	
Linseed Oil Meal.....		3.00		
			Blatchford's Calf Meal.....	100 lbs. \$5.85 50 lbs. \$3.10 25 lbs. \$1.60
			Blatchford's Pig Meal.....	5.65 3.00 1.55
	Per cwt.	Per ton	Blatchford's Milk Mash.....	5.65 3.00 1.60
Cottonseed Meal or Cake 43 %.....	\$1.90	37.00	Blatchford's Egg Mash.....	5.25 1.45
Alfalfa Meal.....	2.00		Bar-Nun Laying Mash.....	5.00
Cracked Kafir.....	1.50		Blatchford's Rabbit Meal.....	5.85 1.60
Corn Chop.....	1.50		Milk Mash 4 lb. Carton, each.....	.50
Doc Loveland's Chick Feed.....	2.60		Rabbit Meal, 4 lb. Carton, each.....	.50



SAY IT WITH FLOWERS

NO garden is complete without flowers. No home is so beautiful but what something is lacking without flowers. The beauty of a soft green carpet of grass is enhanced by a bed of waving flowers. An old uneven walk can be made a thing of beauty if it is flanked with walls of flowers. There are flowers for every purpose. There are those used to add a beautiful touch of color to the table. There are those used to add to the beauty of the lawn. There are those which are so prolific that they furnish little bouquets for sick friends, and for friends whom you desire to remember. Flowers speak a language of beauty that is understood by all.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF OUR FLOWER SEED SECTION

To make it easier for our customers who are not certain of just what they want to plant we have arranged our flower seeds in the order of their type, rather than alphabetically. As far as we know this is the first time that this has been done by anyone. We hope that it will prove a real service to our customers. If, for instance, you just want some flowers for that little bed at the front of the house where there is lots of hot sun, you will find on page 39 a list of just the flowers you need. For the hedge row at the back of the vegetable garden

There is no disappointment so great as that which follows a failure of flowers to grow after a carefully planned landscape decoration scheme. For this very reason as much or more care should be given to the selection of seeds for flowers, as to the selection of seeds for the garden. Ross Brothers seeds are of and for the Middle West. They are selected, acclimated flower seeds. The experience of thirty-seven years has gone into their selection. They represent our best judgment and pains-taking care. Their splendid results, year after year, have justified our efforts.

you will find flowers for the purpose on page 41, and so on. If, on the other hand, you know just what you want, all that you need to do is to turn to page 47 and there are the prices, and you do not have to wade thru a lot of description about something you already know about. This list, besides giving prices, both in packets, and in bulk, gives the color and height of the flower, and tells whether Annual or Perennial. Both the common and technical names are shown in the alphabetical arrangement. Let us know what you think of the plan.

HINTS ON RAISING FLOWERS FROM SEED

PERENNIALS AND TENDER ANNUALS. These must usually be started in boxes or flats and given careful attention. Perennials are started most successfully in boxes in some partially shaded place out of doors, along about August or early September. This enables them to get a good start before they are transplanted to the bed where they are to grow. They may also be started early in the spring indoors. Tender Annuals should be started in the spring if they are wanted for outdoor use, or in the late summer if they are to be grown indoors during the winter. The method is the same for both the Perennials and the Annuals. The seed should be sown in shallow pans or boxes. These must have good drainage, which is easily produced by filling in the bottom inch with coal ashes, broken pots or other rough material. On top of this should be an inch of good rich sandy soil. The sandier, the easier it will be to

work, but there must be plenty of food for the young plants. Press the soil firmly and evenly and water thoroughly the day before you wish to sow the seeds. Sow the seeds thinly and merely firm them in or cover with a very light sifting of sand. Cover with a damp cloth till the seeds have sprouted. The temperature should be as nearly constant, between 60 and 70 as possible. When they are beginning to crowd, transplant carefully to the garden.

ANNUALS. These are the flowers that produce the variety and the gorgeous colors of the garden. They last but the one season, but they are so little trouble and they come into blossom so quickly after being sown that they should never be omitted from any garden. Sow directly where they are to be grown, in well prepared soil. Thin if necessary, when they come up, and keep well weeded. No other attention is necessary.

FLOWERS FOR THE HOT DRY GARDEN

HOW often we hear the phrase, "How easy it must be to raise flowers in California" or "back East," or somewhere else. That is all true, but the fact is constantly overlooked that it is easy to raise flowers right here in Kansas. It is just as easy to raise flowers here, as it is anywhere else! That means that a certain selection of flowers is necessary, of course. You cannot expect to raise Cactus in Labrador, nor water lilies in a desert! Except in the polar regions and in extremely high spots, the entire world is filled with wild flowers of a thousand kinds.

This fact must be constantly kept in mind when planning the Home Flower Bed. Do not expect to raise the same kinds of flowers easily in the prairie country, that you have read about, growing along the rocky bluffs of Maine, overlooking the ocean. No one who has ever spent a summer in Kansas has failed to notice the abundance of Sunflowers growing rampant as far as the eye could reach. Yet how few have seen the connection between the Sunflower and their own Flower Garden. If we, in Kansas, would but choose flowers having the same general characteristics as the Sunflower, we would have gardens flourishing literally like a weed.

For example, the tall graceful **MARIGOLD**. As hardy and as drought resistant as any Sunflower, yet it attracts favorable mention in any garden. The gardener who cannot grow Marigolds successfully is about on a par with the cook who doesn't know how to boil potatoes. The little **FRENCH MARIGOLDS** share the pleasing

golden color of their taller relations, but their touch of dark brown gives them a more dainty effect. Akin to these are the **ZINNIAS**. Equally easy to raise, but more diversified as to color, as they boast large flowers in Scarlet, Golden-yellow, Flesh and Pure White. For cutting purposes no flower of this class can surpass the **CALLIOPSIS**. A short row of this bright yellow flower will keep the vases filled all summer. Its perennial cousin, the **COREOPSIS** resembles it closely, except that the blossom is somewhat heavier, and the color a trifle deeper.

The mammoth trusses of **SWEET WILLIAM** are already popular here, and justly so, as they grow under nearly any treatment. **DIANTHUS** (or **PINKS**) and **CARNATIONS** fall into the same class, except that the Carnation is not a perennial. One of the most suitable flowers for any bed is the **CENTAUREA** or **BACHELOR'S BUTTON**. These are one of the very few dark blue flowers that will stand for hot weather without losing the brightness of color. Picked with some bright yellow flower such as **CALENDULAS** they make a handsome bouquet, that is universally pleasing. The last mentioned sort is another of the fool proof sorts that will just naturally succeed regardless. **DAISIES** have always been familiar, tho there are some later and more improved types that should be more widely introduced. The perennial **ANTHEMIS KELWAYI**, the large bushy annual **ARCTOTIS GRANDIS**, are both fine sorts. Perennial **SHASTA DAISIES** are too well known here to need further mention. Similar in form, but not in coloring are the **EVERLASTINGS**. Always plain in color, they are nevertheless valued for decorations, as they will last for years without crumbling.

For those willing to get their seed beds into really first class condition, we gladly recommend **PETUNIAS** and **PORTULACAS**. These are both well adapted to hot, dry locations, and will produce their dainty, bright colored flowers almost without number. Another that we must not forget is the



Bachelor's Button (*Centaurea Cyanus*)



Giant Zinnia

PHLOX, a native of Texas, and well accustomed to the heat. Phlox has no superior for cutting or mass bedding. Another importation from a warm country is **MIRABILIS** or **MARVEL OF PERU**. This free flowering annual opens its bright blossoms on dark days and towards evening, which is the reason for its other name of **FOUR O'CLOCKS**.

For bright colored foliage there is nothing which we can recommend more highly for the Middle West than **AMARANTHUS**, known more popularly in its various forms as **JOSEPH'S COAT**, **PRINCE'S FEATHER** and **LOVE LIES BLEEDING**. The foliage is of striking red or yellow, particularly showy in the fall when other plants begin to show the effects of a long hot summer. There are, of course other flowers that will flourish under the conditions prevailing in the Middle West but we believe that the beginner in flower raising, as well as those who have



Calliopsis

had difficulty in getting the kind of results they wanted, will do well to be guided by this list at the start. After becoming familiar with a few of the tricks, or rather knacks, in the art of raising flowers to satisfaction it will be time to try some of the other and more difficult types. These remarks apply, in the main, to those gardens exposed to the sun and wind, and not located so as to receive any great supply of water.

Prices of all Flower Seeds will be found on page 47 and 48.

CUTTING ANNUALS

A HOUSE full of flowers, from early spring till winter. That is nearly every housewife's desire, and it can be attained thru a tiny flower garden with proper planning. It is necessary to get into the garden early in the spring to get the ground in good condition and the seeds planted just as soon as warm weather comes. Nearly all of the early blooming sorts can be planted as soon as the ground is in shape. Some of the later ones are sensitive to frost and must wait for settled weather. **SWEET PEAS** are among the first of the flowers to appear, if planted sufficiently early, or in the fall before. They of course, are in nearly every color in the rainbow. See page 46 for a full description.

CALENDULAS may be planted very early and are rapid growers. Their large bright yellow blooms are always welcome on any table. To set them off to their best advantage some blue **BACHELOR'S BUTTONS** should be used in the same dish. The contrast is most pleasing. Red and brown **CALLIOPSIS** fairly radiate good spirits and they simply cannot be picked fast enough. Both tall and dwarf **MARIGOLDS** are the same. The Dwarf or French types are somewhat earlier than the Africans, but both last the whole season long.

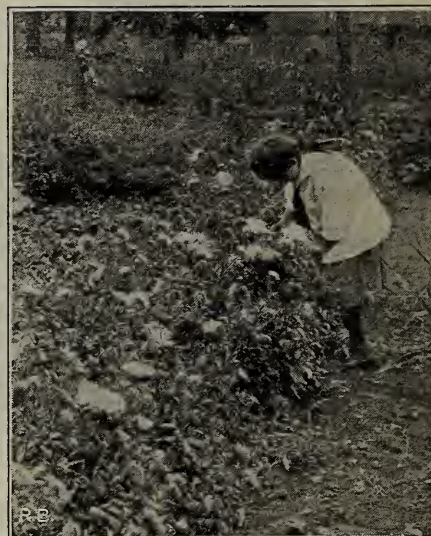
Following the first early flowers come a succession of others. This does not mean, however, that the first ones are thru. On the contrary most an-



Marigold

nuals last for the balance of the season, no matter when they first come into bloom. **LARKSPURS** are a greatly admired form. Some of our strains are almost as gorgeous and showy as the perennial Delphinium. The pinks and blues are the most usual shades and they harmonize perfectly. **BABY'S BREATH** is a dainty and fine-feathered foliaged plant not showy in itself, but is a help in making bouquets of any kind. Used like Asparagus Fern for setting off larger flowers. Old fashioned **MIGNONETTE**, a synonym with fragrance. The green and white spikes are not particularly handsome, but they will fill a room with the most delicious odors, suggestive of deep forests, way off in the mountains. The large showy branching **CANDYTUFTS** embrace nearly all shades of red, purple and white.

For mid-summer and fall blooming **BALSAMS** should be included in every garden. If kept well watered they are truly magnificent. If transplanted once or twice they prove to be nearly all double flowering. **CARNATIONS** with their beauty, fragrance and productiveness, should never be forgotten. Annual in their free-flowering habits, they can be wintered easily by a slight mulch late in the fall. **PINKS** have an even brighter range of colors and are just as fragrant, tho the individual blossoms are not quite as large. **POPPIES** are not fully appreciated as a cutting flower, as some people have trouble in getting them to last after being picked. This trouble can be avoided by picking the flowers very early in the morning, and getting them a little before they are fully developed. They are as hardy and as sure of flowering as any flower that we have and really should find a place in every planting.



Late Branching Asters

Towards the close of summer and with the approach of somewhat cooler weather the **PANSIES** that were sown in the spring come to their prime. If kept picked and well fertilized, their myriads of richly colored flowers will grace many large bowls. Pick them with short stems and drop them into large shallow bowls to appreciate their loveliness to the full. **COSMOS**, too, is ready at this time to decorate the house. Its own foliage serves to set off the gay colors to good advantage. **ASTERS**, with all of their grace and charm, rarely fail to cease blooming till a heavy frost cuts the plants to the ground. **CHRYSANTHEMUMS** are said not to have sense enough to know when winter comes. At any rate, it is by no means unusual to be able to pick their large and showy blossoms after snow has fallen.

Plan your garden along some such lines as these and it is easily possible to be able to fill the house with fragrant flowers from early spring throughout the entire summer and until the approach of severe winter.

By means of a portable sprinkler and a section of good hose the Flower Bed can be watered thoroughly and with a minimum of expense or labor. Lawn and garden equipment is listed on page 56. Garden tools are on page 57.

If you just want a good assortment of Flowers well adapted to this climate, get the 35c collection, described on page 3.



Calendula

FLOWERS TO BORDER The GARDEN, WALK or DRIVE

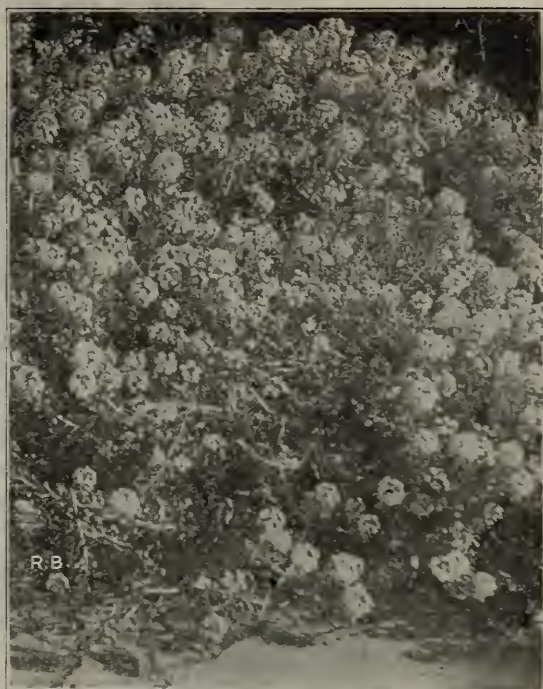
For general border work in this county **ALYSSUM** cannot be surpassed. It is hardy, prolific, easily grown and withstands the weather. The miniature white flowers bloom freely so that the plant appears as a veritable mound of white. Similar in habits of growth, but not in appearance, is the **AGERATUM** or **FLOSS FLOWER**. These are dark blue, and, like certain well known dyes, the color will not fade. The finest, bright yellow border flower is the **FRENCH MARIGOLD** which grows as freely and easily as Quack Grass in a corn field.

The well-known **NASTURTIUM** presents every shade of yellow and red. An easily raised flower and one of the best border plants for cutting. Our own mixture of Dwarf Nasturtium seed is composed of only the very finest colors, and is truly a joy to every flower lover. With the possible exception of Roses there is surely no flower as universally loved and admired as the **PANSY**. Delicate, modest, dainty, yet with strong, deep, but never flashy colors. It prefers a semi-shaded spot and plenty of moisture.

FLAX or **LINUM** makes a brilliant border—the annual form a bright red, the perennial dark blue. **BRACHYCOME** or **SWAN RIVER DAISY** is similar to the other daisies, excepting for its dwarf habit, and for the colors, blue and white. **PYRETHRUM** is closely related in form, but its color is a deep golden. This grows to a height of only six inches, as a rule, and is exceptionally free flowering.

PORTULACAS, with their wide range of brilliant colors are suitable to border a bed exposed to the hot sun. As an unusual plant, try **JOB'S TEARS**, or **COIX LACHRYMAE**. A variety of grass, whose seeds look like large congealed tears. These are produced in abundance, and make a pleasing effect, and the tears are interesting to string as beads.

In arranging any border, see to it that it harmonizes with the main part of the bed. It is only a frame for a picture, and must be made suitable.



Alyssum, Midwest Brand

HEDGE FLOWERS

Hedges—the most neglected part of the Garden Out of every hundred gardens well kept up in other ways, there are at least fifty or sixty that have paid no attention to their outside borders. The rear of the garden may have only an unsightly wire fence—there may be nothing to hide an unpleasant alley or drive at the side, or to partition the vegetable garden from the lawn. With all of the beautiful plants suitable for this purpose, well adapted to the Middle West, this is unnecessary.

A row of **HOLLYHOCKS** will serve the purpose admirably. They are perennial and consequently require but the minimum of care after once started. Both the double and single flowering forms come in many colors. The height is usually five to seven feet. The flowers appear at the sides of the main stem, blooming as the stem grows, so that fresh flowers may be seen practically all summer. **RICINUS** or **CASTOR OIL BEANS** make the tallest annual screens, growing from ten to fifteen feet, or more, in favorable seasons. The huge reddish leaves and the unique blossoms and spiny seed capsules are decorative at all times, and if planted close together they make a tight screen much higher than a person's head.

As a combination Hedge and cutting flower the **COSMOS** is unsurpassed. These are from four to six feet tall and bear the large brilliant flowers faster than they can be picked from August till frost. Probably the best known hedge plant in the Middle West is the **KOCHIA**, known as also **MEXICAN FIREBUSH** and **SUMMER CYPRESS**. This grows much in the form of Privet being 2-3 feet high, and a pleasing green all summer long. From early fall till severe winter the bush is a bright scarlet. The plants should be pulled when winter sets in, or they turn brown and unsightly. Mention should also be made of the **SUNFLOWER**. A hardy flower here, no one will deny. The improved forms which we have are really very decorative, and for planting at the sides or rear of the yard, they make a useful and ornamental plant.

SWEET PEAS (discussed fully on page 44) can be used very effectively as a hedge or screen. Starting growth with the first warm days of Spring, by May they are a beautiful dark green, dotted with a myriad of bright flowers of every possible color. We have taken care to have a perfect balance of colors in our mixture, so that the effect is always indescribably pleasing. For gaiety and fragrance nothing can equal Sweet Peas. Near the time for hot weather start Castor Beans, or some similar plant, as Sweet Peas will wither down by the middle of Summer.



Hollyhock

HARDY PERENNIALS



Gaillardia

The Golden Daisy-like flowers of **ANTHEMIS** or **HARDY MARGUERITE** are in prominence the whole season and should find a welcome place in every garden.

There are many spots in the yard, beneath trees, or in a shaded corner beside the house, where a garden is wanted, but where every sort of flower will not give satisfaction. For this garden choose the sorts that are well adapted to half shaded spots, and there are many such. **BELLIS PERENNIS** or **ENGLISH DAISY** with the handsome pink and white flowers are practically sure of succeeding with only the slightest attention. The tall dignified **FOXGLOVE** or **DIGITALIS** with the long spikes of blue, rose or white blooms should stand at the back, as a background for any garden of this kind. They bloom readily and while they are not serviceable as a cut flower they make a very satisfactory appearance in the bed. **CANTERBURY BELLS** or **CAMPANULA** are similar to a certain extent, tho the Canterbury Bells prefer a somewhat less densely shaded location. Their flowers are lighter and more graceful. **ANTIRRHINUM** or **SNAPDRAGON** is a shorter plant but with stems amply long for cutting. All shades of reds and yellows are included in our mixtures, in both the tall and the half dwarf types. These plants send out spike after spike of flowers continuously for the season.

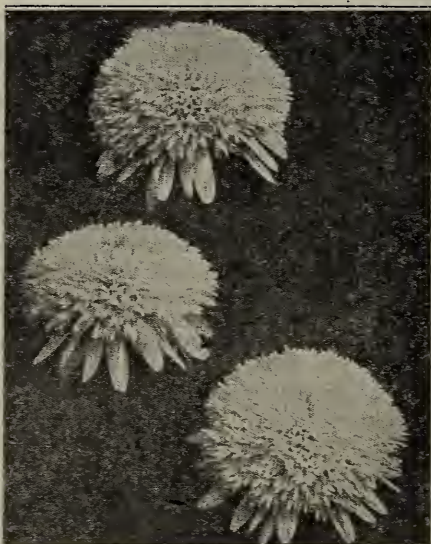
Probably everyone is familiar with **COLUMBINE** or **AQUILEGIA**. These extremely graceful delicate flowers are easily raised from seed. The plants are vigorous and hardy, often remaining in full flower long after the early fall frosts have laid the rest of the garden low. Hardy, free-flowering **SWEET WILLIAMS** are a real joy to the busy garden lover who has not the time to devote to the garden that some other plants require. **CARNATIONS** have a similar, tho longer, blossom, one of the very best for bouquets of any of the perennials. **BABY'S BREATH** is grown for its value in connection with cutting with other larger flowers. It serves the same purpose as the Florist's Asparagus Fern, but is much more attractive. **STOKESIA** or **CORNFLOWER ASTER** is similar to both the Aster and the well-known Corn Flower. The plant stands 2 feet high with an average of 20 to 30 large handsome blossoms, continually from July till frost.

When grown together, or when brought together in a vase, **DELPHINIUM** and **COREOPSIS** make as fine a combination of flowers as could be desired. Both are well

EVERYONE is familiar with the old fashioned Perennials of our grandmothers' time. Some of us—tho not enough—are enjoying similar gardens now. With the constant moving from one house to another that has been going on so extensively for the past few years, the garden lovers have not felt permanent enough to care to start a Perennial Garden. The indications are that this moving spirit is subsiding. The tremendous housing shortage is decreasing. With a fair degree of permanency in a home assured, the Perennial Gardens will come into popularity once more. They require less attention and give greater returns than any other form of flowers. It is necessary, to be sure, in starting the garden to get the ground into the best possible condition and to supply an abundance of plant food to start with. Once established all that the plants need is a light application of a good mulch in the fall and a little digging up of the soil in the spring. The plants will live indefinitely. Each year the plants increase, eventually filling a garden with a start of but very few plants.

Lack of space prevents anything like a complete description of any of the flowers which we suggest. All that we can do here will be to merely remind our readers of the flowers and to suggest in general where they are best suited to grow.

For the Kansas Garden in a typical Kansas season, **POPPIES** are at the height of their splendor. If the weather is hot and dry they bloom; if the weather is cold and wet they bloom. The large red Oriental Poppy is the showiest of the family. The bright **ICELAND POPPIES** are more continuous in their blooming and much superior for cutting. **HOLLYHOCKS** grow in Kansas whether they are taken care of or not. They respond to a little attention, however, by longer stems with greater profusion of flowers. They grow from five to seven feet tall. Our double sorts are truly double and are in the finest colors. Year after year, hot or cold, **GAILLARDIAS** give a very good account of themselves. The large showy flowers are striking in color, effective either in the beds or when cut. The usual colors are copper-red, crimson and gold. For a continuous bloomer, perennial **PHLOX** is second to none for this country. Seeds of this are difficult to save and they frequently lie dormant for several months before sprouting. For that reason many of our customers prefer to start with our carefully grown plants. These are listed on page 52.



Double Pyrethrum

adapted to this climate, being vigorous and hardy. The Delphinium flowers are dark blue, borne in spikes along the many stems that are shot up from the crown of the plant. The Coreopsis has deep golden yellow, daisy shaped flowers appearing all over the plant. Brought together they harmonize beautifully.

Plan your Perennial Garden carefully. Take a little pains in preparing it. If done well, it will not have to be done over for many years. If done hurriedly, it may always be a source of regret.

Complete Planting Directions
Given on Each Packet
of Seeds



Oriental Poppy

BEDDING PLANTS



Ross Brothers
Late Branching Asters

FLOWERS for beds. Usually in the most conspicuous part of the lawn. Proper selection is essential. Year in and year out our **SALVIA** or **SCARLET SAGE** is unequalled for the average person's needs. The long spikes of scarlet flowers are so numerous that the plant resembles a veritable ball of fire from mid-summer till frost. **ASTERS** are another favorite, the variety of colors being a great attraction. The late branching sorts give the best results for general purposes. The large flowers bloom from late August till frost. For the best results the seed should be sown indoors early in the Spring and transplanted when the weather is warm. **CHRYSANTHEMUMS** are another late blooming flower, fine in every way. These are the very showiest of the late sorts.

For formal effects **VINCA** is highly recommended. The leaves are glossy, the plant shapely and the richly colored flowers last the entire summer. **STOCKS** are another favorite for formal gardens. The flowers are brightly colored and very fragrant. If kept picked they flower continuously all summer, beginning early in July. **PHLOX** is a steady bloomer starting a few weeks after the seeds are sown. The brilliant colors are various and always pleasing.

The old fashioned gardens of our Grandmothers always contained **SNAP-DRAGONS** and it is gratifying to know that they are again becoming popular now. The spikes of the many soft colored flowers are splendid for cutting, as well as for making a fine display in the beds. We have two distinct types, Dwarf and Tall, being about 18 and 30 inches tall respectively. **VERBENAS** if sown in hot beds in March and transplanted out with warm weather will bloom from June till frost. They may also be planted directly to the bed. Their colors are brilliant, but they are not as useful for cutting as many other sorts as the flowers have a tendency to fall to pieces when picked.

Nearly everyone wants at least a small bed of ornamental foliage plants. Chief of these is **AMRANTHUS**. These are tall plants with red or sometimes red and yellow leaves, particularly conspicuous in the fall. There is also a bright red flower, somewhat similar in form to a head of Kafir Corn. The conspicuous flowers of the **COCKSCOMB**, together with the bright green, bronze or sometimes red foliage never fails to attract favorable comment. The flowers appear in the form of Plumes and Cockscombs.



Chrysanthemum Coronarium

VINES

WHAT a world of variety there is in vines. The greatest range of form, fortunately, is with the annuals, which are the type mostly in demand. These make an exceedingly quick growth, giving dense shade to a height of ten to forty feet within a few weeks. The plant only lives for the one season, however.

BALSAM PEAR AND **BALSAM APPLE** are among the most commonly known plant vines in the Middle West. Their strong growth insures ample shade; the finely cut leaves and the curious fruits are ornamental at all times. The flower is small and yellowish white. Similar in many respects is the **BALLOON VINE**, whose small white flowers are followed by seed vessels resembling balloons. **WILD CUCUMBERS** may also be classed here. The foliage is much the same as that of the garden cucumber—bright green in color. The white flowers are borne in large clusters.

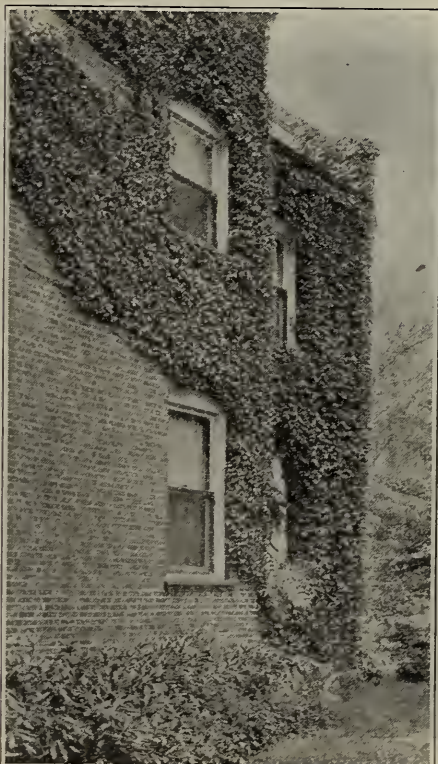
In the group of the Morning Glories, **CYPRESS VINE** is undoubtedly the leader. The dark green foliage is finely cut, setting off to advantage the star shaped scarlet flowers. For covering arbors any of this group may be used to good effect. They all grow rapidly, making a dense shade to a height of 20 feet or more. There is a white flowering sort known as **MEXICANA GRANDIFLORA ALBA** and a pink one, **MEXICANA GRANDIFLORA GIANT PINK**. We also have a **MIXTURE** of all of these. The flowers open on cloudy days and towards evening, hence the common name of **MOON FLOWERS**. The **JAPANESE IMPERIALIS** is the finest of the true **MORNING GLORIES**, similar in many respects to the Moon Flowers excepting that the flowers appear early in the morning and wither with the heat of the day.

NASTURTIUMS, we are sure, need not be more than merely mentioned as they are well known to everyone. They do not grow as fast nor as tall as many of the other climbers but they are fine for covering stumps, fences and the like, **GOURDS** of all kinds are an interesting and handsome vine to grow. They attain a height of 15 to 20 feet. The **APPLE-SHAPED** is the most ornamental; **CALABASH** useful in making pipes of the finest kind; **DIPPER** is dried and cut for kitchen uses; **DISHCLOTH**, the inside of which is fibrous and tough, making fine cloths; **HERCULES CLUB**, novel, as the fruits are 3 to 4 feet long; **JAPANESE NEST EGG**, the



Clematis Paniculata

fruits are used extensively by poultry men. We prepare a careful **MIXTURE** of all of these and a few other leading sorts each year. **SCARLET RUNNER BEANS**, while generally classed with the Garden Seeds, belong here also. The beans are deliciously edible and the Scarlet flowers and pods are highly ornamental. **HYACINTH BEANS** or **DOLICHOS** have similar flowers, only they are more pea-like and the pods are smaller. The blossoms are either snow white or rose-violet with the seed pods always the same color as the flower. **JAPANESE HOP** is an ornamental leaved climber of great value. The growth is rapid and the vine will stand any amount of heat.



Boston Ivy

Perennial vines are slower in growth, but for permanent locations are vastly superior to the annuals. **KUDZU VINE** is the fastest growing plant known, making fifty feet or more a season after it is once well established. We do not recommend it for prominent positions, however, as the foliage is rather coarse. For covering barns, sheds and other places to the rear of the grounds it is absolutely the best vine known. **CLEMATIS PANICULATA** is a rapid growing sort that is highly prized for its dark green leaves and for the clouds of white flowers appearing early in September and lasting until cut by frost. **DUTCHMAN'S PIPE**, has an immense heart-shaped leaf of dark green. The rather inconspicuous flower is similar in shape to a long pipe. The vine is sturdy and the leaves are so large and so numerous that an almost impenetrable wall of green is formed.

BOSTON IVY is supreme in the class of the vines that cling of themselves to posts or walls of any kind. The foliage is dark green turning to scarlet early in the fall, about the time that the clusters of red berries appear. After the first season the growth is rapid. Boston Ivy will safely withstand the extremes of climate which we experience in the Middle West.

WHAT KIND OF LAWN GRASS DO YOU USE?

Does it give you the sort of a lawn that you want? You know there are a good many sorts of grass. Some of them are suitable here, some are not.

MID WEST MIXTURE is composed of only the varieties that are adapted to the Middle West. Postpaid, 70c per pound. or 25 pounds at 60c by express.

FLOWERS FOR SHADY PLACES

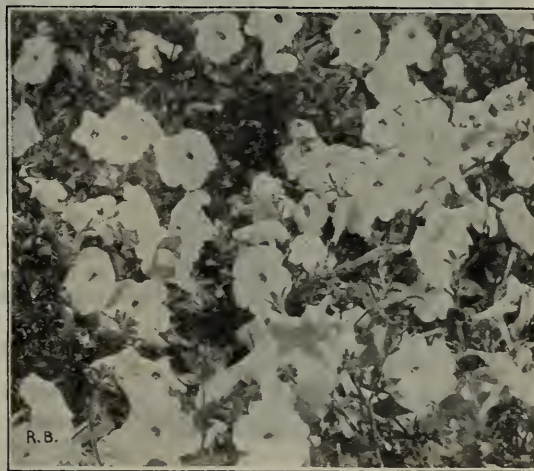


Specimen of Giant Trimardeau

PANSIES planted early in the spring and set out when the ground is warm, if given good fertilization will start into blooming well before the hot weather comes. During mid-summer only a few blossoms will appear, but in the fall, every day will see a host of fresh flowers. The pansy is one flower that will never grow tiresome. **FORGET-ME-NOTS** are among the very first flowers of spring, and with slight protection will weather the winters here perfectly. The plants are dwarf, with feathered foliage and dainty dark blue flowers. For an attractive, hardy annual that will grow in any soil plant **GODETIAS**. Their large velvety flowers in bright colors bloom profusely the entire summer. The plants are about a foot tall. The **COLUMBINE** or **AQUILEGIA** is handled more easily from seed than any other hardy flower, and no flower has more favorable points. Seed planted in the spring will produce flowering plants the same season. The whole plant, as well as the flower itself, is full of grace, airiness and charm and serves to brighten up a stiff planting. The flowers are borne abundantly even after frosts have killed the rest of the garden. **FOXGLOVE** or **DIGITALIS** is being used more freely every season for planting amongst tall shrubbery beneath trees, and in other partly shaded spots. The tall plants produce a wealth of bloom during June and July. **BELLIS PERENNIS** or **ENGLISH DAISIES** (with protection during the winter) flower freely from early spring till well along in the summer. The plant is an improved form of the Double Daisy. Each flower is fully double, pure white and pink.

FLOWERS FOR THE HOUSE

Flowers all winter? Why not? The winter is the time when flowers are most appreciated, consequently a little trouble or time spent for winter blossoms will be repaid with greater satisfaction than the same time during the out-of-door season. Attractive window boxes of wicker wood or metal may be purchased for very little, or they can be made at home for almost nothing. A little drainage at the bottom of the box, some good rich soil, combined with fresh moist air, frequent waterings, and sunshine are all that are needed to transform a handful of seeds into a succession of flowers for the whole season long. With the approach of summer the box can be moved to the porch, where it continues to do service till the next winter.



Single Petunias



Schizanthus

For the edge of the box plant **PETUNIAS**. These grow rapidly and trail gracefully over the sides of the box. Pinching the stems back as they become too long only serves to increase the blooming. For a medium-dwarf, upright free-flowering indoor plant **VINCAS** are not excelled. The blossoms are pink, white and red, the leaves smooth and shiny. The flowers are at their best on the plant, not showing up as effectively when cut. **STOCKS** growing taller than Vincas, should be planted in the center of the box, a single row is sufficient to keep a vase or so filled constantly. They are not much admired as cut flowers. From the standpoint of cut flowers alone **VERBENAS** come close to the head of the list. The large many-colored flower clusters seemingly cannot be picked fast enough. The plant grows rapidly, if it has good rich soil, and the stems are long enough to be very satisfactory for cutting. **SCHIZANTHUS** or **BUTTERFLY FLOWER** is one of the daintiest flowers imaginable, the pyramids of blossoms appearing within a few weeks after sowing the seed. The color is usually white with a delightful pale rose center.

If the air in the house is too dry, it may be necessary to keep an open pan of water near the plants, over a radiator or in some out-of-the-way place.

STIM-U-PLANT

A highly concentrated fertilizer. Easily handled. Gives immediate returns. Comes in tablet form with no objectionable odors. Contains very high percentage of immediately available fertilizers. A tablet broken up and put around a plant in a pot, or out in the garden will do wonders with it. Very economical. Packages priced at 15c, 25c, 75c and \$3.50. Do not fail to order a package of these.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas are more than flowers, they are a necessity for every garden. They lend themselves readily and easily to beautifying schemes of the city and country farmer.

Division fences between lots in town, fences across the back lots, and the unsightly spots that are a blemish to an otherwise beautiful home can be blanketed in beauty by the use of Sweet Peas. Sweet Peas should form no small part of your summer garden scheme. Sweet Peas include a wider range of colors than any other flower we know. Our's range from pure white to a light pink, primrose, dark rosy red, scarlet, blue, brown and even almost to a black sort. They also include the striped and spotted varieties. There are many hundred registered varieties.

Sweet Peas are not hard to grow.

Hints on the Growing of Sweet Peas

Location. Any location will be suitable that is well drained, and that will get free circulation of air. The ground should be dug up to a depth of two feet and filled in with good soil mixed with rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. Acid Phosphate is as good as any fertilizer.

Early Planting is essential with sweet peas in order to give the roots a chance to develop more rapidly than the tops during the cool weather. Early plantings produce blossoms before the intense heat of the summer comes which is likely to wilt the plants if they do not have well developed roots. In this latitude it is usually safe to plant about March first. Fall sowings, made from Thanksgiving to the fifteenth of December are really the best, wherever practicable.

Sowings should be made in a furrow 6 inches deep, and the seed covered with an inch of soil, and the trench filled in as the plants grow. It is a help to soak the seeds in luke warm water over night before sowing. Use one ounce to fifty feet of row.

Staking will be necessary as the plants will grow to a height of six feet or more. Good twiggy bows are the best for this purpose. If these are not available a six foot wire netting will serve the purpose. An easier way is to drive long heavy stakes every 5 or 6 feet, and tie jute twine across every 6 or 8 inches.

Questions concerning the planting or care of sweet peas will be gladly answered, whenever possible by our service department. We were selling sweet peas for many years before the Spencers were introduced, and are leaders in the business today. What information we have gathered in this time is yours for the asking.

Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

775. Crimson King. Similar to King Edward Spencer in color, having all of the rich brilliancy of the latter, but is much larger, averaging fully two inches from wing to wing. They are produced freely, three and four growing on the strong long stems. Pkt. 25c; 5 pkts. \$1.00.

776. Early Lavender King. A first class lavender has long been needed in this type, and this fills the need perfectly. This glorious variety is a rich, true, deep lavender thruout. The flowers are of large size and beautifully waved. Pkt. 25c; 5 pkts. \$1.00.

777. Early Snowstorm. We consider this truly magnificent pure white variety to be the best of the white Early Flowering Spencers yet introduced. The flowers are of great size, beautifully waved and are borne in great profusion. Snowstorm is an appropriate name as the plants become a perfect mass of snow white flowers, coming into bloom very early and continuing thru a long season. Pkt. 25c; 5 pkts. \$1.00.

778. Early Aviator. A splendid dazzling crimson scarlet. The finest Early Spencer in the bright red class that has been introduced for years. This is sunproof and very free blooming. Pkt. 25c; 5 Pkts. \$1.00.

STANDARD SPENCERS

780. America. The ground color is ivory white, distinctly striped with brilliant crimson red.

784. Countess Spencer. A lovely clear pink, shading deeper at the edges. The original Spencer.

785. Dainty. A most beautiful pink edged variety; the ground color pure white, with a very distinct margin of rose-pink. The flowers are of largest size, well frilled and gracefully arranged on long strong stems.

790. Florence Morse. An exquisite flower, and a free bloomer. The large flowers are a delicate blush, with the edges soft pink. A fine sort for bouquets.

793. George Herbert. A magnificent Spencer. The flowers are a rich, rosy carmine, free from any spotting. Three or four large, well waved blooms are borne on a stem.

796. Illuminator. Rich salmon-orange, overlaid with bright cerise pink, the effect being a glowing orange scarlet. Flowers uniformly large.

806. Othello. A rich deep maroon. The finest Spencer of this color. The vines are particularly hardy and sturdy.

807. Primrose. The flowers are wonderfully frilled and of exquisite quality. Color a rich primrose, or cream yellow.

809. Rosabelle. A beautiful deep rose with a white blotch at the base of the standard and wings. The flowers are unusually large, of fine substance, carried well on strong stems.

812. The President. A brilliant orange scarlet. To preserve the finest color, the flowers should have a little shading.

814. Vermillion Brilliant. The wings are of intense pure scarlet, making a uniform self color throughout. This is by far the most intense self scarlet known.

815. Wedgewood. Bright silvery-blue. A popular color, and an excellent flower.

Prices of any of the Standard Spencers: Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

816. Ross Brothers Superb Mixed Spencers. This is a careful blend of all the finest types of Spencers and includes a wonderful color range. For a variety of color no mixture can excel this. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, post-paid.

846. Ross Brothers Splendid Mixture, of Grandiflora Sweet Peas comprises many of the best varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

820. Cupid Sweet Peas. A distinct type of dwarf Sweet Peas, remarkably well adapted for hot dry climates. In summers when nearly everything in sight is burned up, dwarf sweet Peas will be thriving. The plants are of low, spreading habit, with dense green foliage. They are seldom over 7 or 8 inches tall. The plants root deeply, which accounts for their flowering in dry seasons. A peculiarity of the Cupids is that they are quite devoid of fragrance.

820. A fine mixture of red, pinks, and white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Hardy Perennial Sweet Peas

(Lathyrus Latifolius)

Showy free flowering perennial climbers for covering fences, old stumps, etc. They are in bloom for a long season, and are fine for cutting.

847. White. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

848. Red. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

849. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

FLOWER SEED PRICE LIST

AGERATUM			
475. Mexican Coeruleum. Blue	Pkt. ¼ oz.	oz.	
18 in. A.	.05	.15	.45
477. Imperial Dwarf Mixed			
8 in. A.	.05	.20	.50
ALYSSUM			
474. Little Gem. White 6 in. A.	.10	.25	.75
478. Sweet. White. 15 in. A.	.05	.15	.40
ANCHUSA See FORGET-ME-NOT			
ANTIRRHINUM . See SNAPDRAGON			
ANTHEMIS			
575. Kelwayi. Golden. 24 in. P.	.10	.25	
AMARANTHUS 30-36 in. A.			
479. Love Lies Bleeding, or Caudatus. Blood red	.10	.25	
480. Princess Feather, or Cruentus. Dark Red	.05	.20	
481. Tricolor, or Joseph's Coat. Variegated.	.05	.20	
AMPELOPSIS . See BOSTON IVY .			
AQUILEGIA . See COLUMBINE .			
ARCTOTIS . See DAISY .			
ASTERS . A.			
Early branching type. 20 in.			
418. American Beauty. Rosy red	.15		
419. Pink Enchantress. Soft pink	.15		
420. Lavender Gem. Pale lavender	.15		
421. Early Wonder. Pure White	.15		
429. Early Branching Mixed	.10	.50	
444. Queen of the Market. Mixed			
12 in.	.10	.50	
Late Branching Asters . 30 in.			
461. Shell Pink	.10	.60	
463. Lavender	.10	.60	
464. Rose	.10	.60	
466. Crimson	.10	.60	
467. Scarlet	.10	.60	
468. Purple	.10	.60	
471. Mixed	.10	.50	
445. General mixture of all Asters	.10	.40	
BABY'S BREATH or GYPSOPHILA			
482. Elegans Grdf. Alba. Pure white. 2 ft. A.	.05	.10	.30
483. Elegans Carminea. Carmine. 2 ft. A.	.05	.15	.45
485. Paniculata. Pure white			
30 in. P.	.10	.25	.75
BACHELOR'S BUTTON . See CENTAUREA			
BALLOON VINE			
546. White. 12-15 ft. A.	.05	.25	
BALSAM APPLE			
547. Momordica Balsamina. Yellow 10 ft. A.	.05	1	.25
BALSAM PEAR			
548. Momordica Charantia. 10 ft. A.	.05	1	.25
BALSAMS or LADY SLIPPERS			
497. Double mixed. 18 in. A.	.05	.25	.75
BELLIS PERENNIS or ENGLISH DAISY			
576. Mixed colors. 6 in. P.	.15		
½ oz. 50c.			
BOSTON IVY			
549. Ampelopsis Veitchi. Any height. Perennial Vine 10c.	.10	.50	
BRACHYCOME or SWAN RIVER DAISY			
579. Iberidifolia. Blue and white			
1 ft. A.	.05	.30	
BUTTERFLY FLOWER . See SCHIZANTHUS			
CALENDULA or POT MARIGOLD			
653. Orange Giant. Orange red			
10 in. A.	.05	.30	
654. Sulphur Crown. Sulphur yellow. 10 in. A.	.05	.30	
656. Meteor. White striped on orange. 10 in. A.	.10	.50	
655. Mixed Colors.	.05	.25	
CALLIOPSIS A. 20 in.			
501. R. B. Special. Yellow with brown center.	.05	.20	.50
CANTERBURY BELLS or CAMPANULA			
P. 4-5 ft.			
513. Pyramidalis or Chimney Bellflower. Blue.	.10	.50	
511. Single Mixed. White, pink, rose and blue.	.05	.25	
512. Double mixed.	.10	.50	
CANDYTUFT			
508. Mixed. Red, purple and white. 12-15 in. A.	.05	.15	.45
CARNATIONS . H. A. 18 in.			
515. Marguerite. White pink and scarlet.	.10	.50	
scarlet.	.10	.50	

519. Chabaud's Everblooming. Pkt. ¼ oz. oz.
Large red and white. .10 .75

CASTOR OIL BEAN. See **RICINUS**

CENTAUREA

486. Corn Flower or Bachelor's Button. Blue, rose and white. 1 ft. A.	.05	.15	.45
488. Double Blue Bachelor's Button.	.15	.50	
487. Imperialis or Royal Sweet Sultan. 18 in. Mixed colors	.15	.40	

CELOSIA or COCKSCOMB

528. Cristata. Red. 8-10 in. A.	.10	.50	
530. Plumosa or Ostrich Plume. Mixed. 2 ft. A.	.05	.25	

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Annual Varieties

521. Coronarium. Double Mixed	.05	.20	.60
524. Hybridum. Single mixed	.05	.15	
18 in. A.			

CLEMATIS PANICULATA

552. White. P. vine, any height	.10	.25	
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COLUMBINE or AQUILEGIA

533. Mixed colors. 2 ft. P.	.10	.25	
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COIX LACRYMAE. See **JOB'S TEARS**.**COREOPSIS**

503. Lanceolata Grandiflora. Yellow 2 ft. P.	.10	.25	
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COSMOS. A. 5-6 ft.

534. Giant white.	.10	.20	.60
535. Giant red.	.10	.20	.60
536. Giant pink.	.10	.20	.60
538. Giant Mixed.	.10	.15	.45
539. Double Mixed. A splendid novelty.	.20		
542. Single Early Mixed.	.10	.20	.60

CYPRESS VINE. See **IPMOEA****DAHLIAS**

916. Double Mixed. 3 ft. T. P.	.15		
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DAISIES

574. Arctotis Grandis. African Daisy. Yellow 2-3 ft. A.	.10	.25	
580. Shasta Daisy. White. 2 ft. P. ½ oz. 35c.	.10		
583. Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca. African Golden Daisy. Yellow. 2-3 ft. P.	.10	.50	
English Daisy. See Bellis perennis.			

DELPHINIUM. See **LARKSPUR**.**DIANTHUS**. See **PINKS**.**DIGITALIS**. See **FOXGLOVE**.**DUTCHMAN'S PIPE or ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO**

545. Perennial vine.	.10	.50	
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ECHINOXYSTIS. See **WILD CUCUMBER**.**ESCHSCHOLTZIA or CALIFORNIA POPPIES**

730. Californica. Yellow. 10 in. H. A.	.10	.40	
733. Finest Mixed. Reds, yellows and white.	.05	.30	

EVERLASTINGS

588. Mixed colors. 2-2½ ft. A.	.05	.15	
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FLAX. See **LINUM**.**FORGET-ME-NOTS or MYOSOTIS**

592. Alpestris Mixed. 8 in. Blue rose and white. A.	.05	.20	
594. Anchusa Capensis, Cape Forget-Me-Not. Blue. 18 in. A.	.05	.20	

FOUR O'CLOCKS or MIRABILIS

595. Longiflora Alba. White	.05	.20	
2 ft. A.			
596. Mixed colors.	.05	.20	

FOXGLOVE or DIGITALIS

585. Purpurea. Mixed. 4 ft. P.	.10	.25	
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GAILLARDIA or BLANKET FLOWER

598. Picta. Mixed. 18 in. A.	.05	.15	
600. Grandiflora. Mixed. 2 ft. P.	.10	.25	

GODETIA

603. Mixed. 12 in. A.	.05	.20	
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GOLDEN ROD

606. Solidago Latifolia. 2-5 ft. Yellow. P.	.10	.40	
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GOURDS

607. Apple Shaped.	.05	.30	
608. Calabash or Pipe.	.05	.30	
610. Dipper.	.05	.30	
612. Dishcloth or Towel.	.05	.30	
613. Hercules Club.	.05	.30	
614. Japanese Nest Egg.	.05	.30	
618. Mixed.	.05	.25	

GYPSOPHILA. See **BABY'S BREATH**.

Shasta Daisy

HOLLYHOCKS . P. 5-6 ft.	Pkt. ¼ oz. az.	
620. Annual Mixed. A fine novelty	.15	.50
623. Single Mixed.	.05	.20
624. Double Red.	.15	.50
625. Double Mixed.	.10	.30
626. Alleghany Mixed.	.10	.40

HYACINTH BEAN or DOLICHOS

557. Mixed. White and Violet. 15 ft. A. ¼ lb. 50c.	.05	.15	
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IPOMOEA or MOONFLOWER. A. 15 ft.

560. Mexicana Grandiflora Alba. White.	.05	.30	
561. Giant Pink. Very large flowers.	.05	.30	
554. Cypress Vine. Star shaped Scarlet.	.05	.30	
562. Fine mixture. All colors.	.05	.30	

JAPANESE HOP

564. Humulus Japonica Variegata. Mixed. 10 ft. A.	.05	.25	
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KOCHIA or MEXICAN FIREBUSH or SUMMER CYPRESS

628. Green, red in the fall. 3 ft. A	.05	.20	.60
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KUDZU VINE

565. Pueraria Thunbergiana. P. Vine.	.10	.60	
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JOB'S TEARS or COIX LACHRYMAE

627. Pearly seeds. H. A. Grass. ¼ lb. 50c.	.05	.15	
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LADY SLIPPERS. See **BALSAM**.**LARKSPUR**

639. R. B. Fine Mixed. White, rose and pink. 20 in. A.	.05	.20	.60
640. Delphinium, Gold Medal Hybrids. 30 in. P.	.10	.50	

LATHYRUS. See **Page 46****LINUM or FLAX**

643. Grandiflora Rubrum. Scarlet. 2 ft. A.	.05	.25	
644. Perenne. Mixed. 18 in. P.	.10	.25	

MARIGOLD

African Sorts. 2 ft. A.			
646. Prince of Orange. Large golden flowers.	.10	.40	
648. African Mixed. Yellow shades.	.05	.20	
French Varieties 9-12 in. A.			
649. Legion of Honor. Yellow, brown center.	.10	.40	
651. Dwarf Striata, Fl. Pl. Striped, double.	.05	.20	
652. Dwarf Double Mixed. Yellow and Brown.	.05	.20	
Pot Marigold. See Calendula.			

MEXICAN FIREBUSH. See **KOCHIA****MIGNONETTE**

657. Goliath. Green and red	.10	.40	
1 ft. A.			
659. Sweet Scented. Green and white. 1 ft. A.	.05	.20	
660. Grandiflora Single Mixed	.05	.25	

MIRABILIS. See **FOUR O'CLOCKS****MORNING GLORY**

569. Japanese Imperialis. Extra large. 15 ft. A.	.05	.20	
570. Finest Mixed. All colors.	.05	.20	

MYOSOTIS. See **FORGET-ME-NOT**.

NASTURTIUMS. A.

Tall Varieties. 8-12 ft.	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
661. Chameleon. Various colors on one plant ..	.05	.20	.60	2.00
662. Crystal Palace. Bright scarlet.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
664. Heinemann. Chocolate.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
665. Jupiter. Golden.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
666. King Theodore. Crimson maroon.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
671. R. B. Superb mixed. Fine assortment of colors.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
679. Superb Tom Thumb Mixture. 1 ft. ....	.05	.15	.50	1.50

PANSIES. H. A. 8 in.

	Pkt.	¼ oz.	oz.
682. English Mixed. Large flowers, many colors ..	.10	.75	2.50
684. Non Plus Ultra. Finest mixture known ..	.25		
685. Giant Trimardeau. Large French strain.....	.15	1.00	
686. R. B. Fine Mixture.....	.10	.75	

PERIWINKLE. See VINCA.

PETUNIAS. A. 8 in.

687. Double Fringed. Extra large. All colors ..	.25
688. Single Ruffled. Mixed colors. Very fine.....	.25
689. Dwarf Inimitable. ½ oz. 50c. Red and white star.....	.10
692. Finest Mixed.....	.10 .30 1.00

PHLOX

694. Fireball. Blood red. 20 in. A.....	.10	.35
695. Isabellina. Yellow. 20 in. A.....	.10	.35
696. Snowball. White. 20 in. A.....	.10	.35
697. Drummond Mixed. 20 in. A.....	.05	.25
698. Cuspidata, or Star Phlox. Mixed 20 in. A. ....	.10	.40
699. Decussata. Mixed. 3 ft. P.....	.20	

PINKS or DIANTHUS

Annual Varieties. 12 in.			
700. Double Chinese. Bright Colors.....	.10	.25	
703. Double Imperial. Rose to Crimson.....	.10	.25	
704. Double Mixed. All colors.....	.10	.25	
705. Single Mixed. Blended from the finest sorts.....	.10	.25	

Hardy Perennial Sorts. 15 in.

710. Plumarius. Pheasant's Eye. White with dark center.....	.10	.30
711. Double Plumarius.....	.10	.50
712. Latifolius Atrococcineus Fl. Pl. Ever-blooming Hybrid Sweet William.....	.15	.75
713. Latifolius Double Mixed Scarlet to violet.....	.10	.75

POPPIES

723. Peony Flowered. Red 12 in. A.....	.05	.25
724. Single Mixed. Many colors 12 in. A.....	.05	.25
725. Double Mixed. Large flowers. 12 in. A.....	.10	.30
727. Iceland. Yellow Shades. 12 in. A.....	.10	.40
728. Oriental. Gorgeous red. 18 in. P.....	.10	.30
729. Giant Tulip Poppy. Yellow. 24 in. A.....	.10	.25
The best sort for cutting.....	.10	.25
California Poppy. See Eschscholtzia..		

PLUME POPPY or BOCCONIA

734. Japonica. Cream. 4 ft. P.....	.10	.25
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PORTULACA

739. Double Mixed. Finest sorts. 8 in. A.....	.20	.75
740. Grandiflora. Single mixed.....	.05	.15 .50

PYRETHRUM

741. Golden Feather. Yellow. 6 in. P.....	.10	.25
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SALVIA or SCARLET SAGE

746. Bonfire. Scarlet. 2 ft. A. The finest sort ..	.15	.75
747. Splendens. The original. Red. 2½ ft. A.....	.10	.50

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS

572. Scarlet. Annual vine. 10 ft ¼ lb. 20c.....	.10	
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SCHIZANTHUS or BUTTERFLY FLOWER

748. Mixed colors. 12 in. A.....	.10	.25
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SNAPDRAGON or ANTIRRHINUM. P.

750. Queen Victoria. White. 2 ft.....	.10	.35
751. Light Rose. 2 ft.....	.10	.35
752. Carmine Rose. 2 ft.....	.10	.35
753. Atrococcineus. Scarlet. 2 ft.....	.10	.35
754. Tall mixed. Complete range of color 2 ft.....	.10	.30
760. Dwarf Mixed. 15 in.....	.10	.30

STOCKS or GILLIFLOWER

761. 10 Weeks Mixed. 15 in. A. ¼ oz. 50c10	
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STOKESIA or CORNFLOWER ASTER

473. Lavender blue. 2 ft. P.....	.10	.35
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SUMMER CYPRESS see KOCHIA

SWAN RIVER DAISY. See BRACHYCOME.

SWEET PEAS. See Page 46

SWEET WILLIAM

716. Single Mixed. Red shades. 2 ft. P.....	.10	.30
718. Extra Fine Double Mixed. 2 ft. P.....	.10	.35

SUNFLOWER or HELIANTHUS

765. Californicus. Golden Yellow. Double 5 ft. A.....	.05	.30
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RICINUS or CASTOR OIL PLANT.

743. Zanzibariensis. 12 ft. A. Extra large.....	.05	.20
744. Good mixed.....	.05	.15

VERBENA

	Pkg.	¼ oz.	oz.
771. Mammoth Mixed. Red, purple and white. 1 ft. A.....	.10	.35	

VINCA or PERIWINKLE. 15 in. T. P.

772. Rosea .....	.10	.40
773. White .....	.10	.40
774. Mixed05	.25

WILD CUCUMBER.

573. Echinocystis Lobata. Annual vine. 12 ft.....	.05	.20
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ZINNIAS

855. Giant. Extra Fine Mixed. 3 ft. A.....	.10	.40
858. Tall Double Mixed. 2-2½ ft. A.....	.05	.20 .50
859. Dwarf Double Mixed. 12-15 in. A.....	.05	.25 .75



BULBS

Caladium Esculentum

or Elephant's Ear

Caladiums are among the most effective plants in cultivation for beds, borders, or for planting out upon the lawn. They are used extensively in many of the parks where their decorative value is greatly appreciated. The bulbs should be planted about six inches below the surface of the ground; water should be applied regularly, but in small quantities until after the foliage shows above the ground, then the plant requires plenty of water to produce large leaves. It is not unusual for leaves to measure between three and four feet long and fourteen to eighteen inches in width. These bulbs can be forwarded by parcel post if 5c extra per bulb is added to the order.

862. Size 7 to 9 inches in circumference. Each 20c.

863. Size 9 to 11 inches in circumference. Each 35c.



A Pleasing Effect with Cannas

CANNAS

CANNAS are one of the best plants for the middle-west garden. If properly handled and if the right varieties are used they are very valuable for foliage, as well as for flowers. They can be had in varieties from two to ten feet high with several distinct colors of foliage and an enormous range of colors in the blossoms. Cannas can be sown most effectively in circular beds as follows: In the center one plant, the first circle six plants, the second circle twelve plants, the third circle eighteen plants and so on. Each circle takes six more plants than the one inside of it. The circles are made eighteen inches apart. For more detailed instruction write our service department.

ROSS BROTHERS SELECTED CANNAS

If you want the bulbs sent by parcel post, please add 2c per bulb, or 15c per dozen, to cover postage costs.

866. **Firebird.** 4-5 feet. The best scarlet green-leaved variety in existence. The flowers are borne in immense trusses, on strong stalks well above the leaves. They are of splendid form, round and shapely. The petals measure and sometimes exceed two and one-half inches across, and the color is a clear glistening scarlet without any streaks, spots, or blotches. 25c each; 3 for 60c.

867. **Yellow King Humbert.** 4 feet. An orchid-flowering sport of the well-known variety King Humbert. Has the same habit of growth as its parent; foliage is a deep very dark green with flowers measuring five to seven inches across; individual petals three to three and one-half inches in diameter. Color of flower a deep rich yellow heavily spotted and blotched with bright red. Some plants will occasionally give a scarlet or scarlet-striped flower, which we consider an improvement rather than a defect. 15c each; 4 for 50c.

869. **Mrs. Alfred Conard.** 4 feet. Green foliage. Flowers salmon pink of large size on finely shaped flower heads. 25c each; 370. **Allemania.** 4-6 feet. Green foliage. Flower scarlet-orange with golden-yellow markings. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. 872. **King Humbert.** 4-5 feet. Bronze foliage. Flowers large, five to six inches across. Flower a glowing scarlet or orange-red, often streaked with gold. 15c each; 4 for 50c.

873. **Louisiana (Pennsylvania).** 5-6 feet. Green foliage. Flower a deep, vivid crimson, often with a crinkly edge and always with a silky sheen. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

875. **Austria.** 4-5 feet. Green foliage. The plant is remarkable for its sturdy, rank growth, forming massive clumps four

to five feet high, surmounted by tall spikes of golden yellow flowers, standing upright like immense lilies. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

877. **Milwaukee.** 3-4 feet. Green foliage. Flowers rich, deep maroon, the darkest of all cannas. 15c each; 4 for 50c;.

880. **West Grove.** 3-4 feet. Green foliage. Flower moderately large, four to five inches across, with rather narrow petals. Large truss, color a deep cerise pink or faintly salmon pink. 20c each; 3 for 50c.

885. **Venus.** 3-4 feet. Green foliage. Flowers a gay, rosy pink, with borders and markings of cream and yellow. Large flowers and large truss. 15c each; 4 for 50c.

887. **King of Bronzes.** 6-7 feet. Foliage canna, with rich red bronze leaves rounded at end; very gorgeous and striking. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

890. **Assorted Unknown Varieties.** Often tubers get mixed up, and we will sell you these canna tubers at a very low price. 60c per dozen.

For parcel post add 2c per bulb, or 15c per dozen.

TUBEROSES

One of the best known and most easily grown summer flowering bulbs. Easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance and beautiful flower spikes, which are borne on long stems, making it an admirable cut flower for house decoration. Bulbs should be taken up before freezing weather and placed in a dry cellar.

938. **Dwarf Excelsior Pearl.** 10c each; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

939. **Mexican Everblooming.** These came from high tableland of Central Mexico. They have tall, stiff stems, flowers pure white, single, delightfully fragrant. Commence to bloom in May or June farther north (than Texas or Mexico) and are a mass of white until cut down by frosts. They never blight and the smallest bulb blooms the first season. 8c each; dozen 75c

ANNUAL VINES

945. **Cinnamon Vine.** Quick grower with beautiful glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers. Vines will run twenty-five to thirty-five feet in one season. Extra large roots, 10c each, postpaid.

946. **Maderia Vine.** One of the best and most popular climbers; not for the flower which is insignificant, but for its leaves, which are small, dark-green and very dense. The vine is of slender growth and will succeed in any location, making best growth, however, in a sunny sheltered place. Not hardy and roots should be taken up in the fall. Bulbs, 10c each; 3 for 25c; dozen 90c; postpaid; 100 for \$6.00 at purchaser's expense.

GLADIOLI

THE queen of summer flowering bulbs and prize for cut flowers. Gladioli serve as the best cut flowers for the summer season in the middle west. The flower stalks come up from the bulb and consequently are not so dependent in getting roots well established before hot weather comes as annuals. For cutting it is best to cut the spikes as soon as the two lower flowers are open, the rest will open in the house. Remove the faded flowers, cut a little off the stem and change the water every day. Each spike will usually bloom for a week or more in this way and be a real delight to the household.

Plant the bulb 2 inches deep and 5 to 6 inches apart.

ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB GLADIOLI

918. **AMERICA.** Exquisite pink. Spikes two to three feet long, upon which flowers of good size are arranged. 7c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

919. **AUGUSTA.** Splendid large white blossoms with blue anthers. 7c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

924. **HAILEY.** Salmon pink shaded yellow. The predominating color of the flowers is delicate pink with a slight roseate tinge. The lower petals bear a creamy blotch, with the bright red stripe thru the center, producing a superb effect. 8c each; 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

925. **MRS. FRANK PENDLETON.** Rose with dark carmine blotch. This is one of the finest new gladioli. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

926. **MRS. FRANCES KING.** Most popular light scarlet. Of exceptional value for cut flower use. Separate flowers often measure four to five inches

across, and five or six are open at one time. 7c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

927. **NIAGARA.** Nearly canary yellow. A charming American variety of delicate yellow lightly marked and splashed with rosy carmine in the throat; very large open flowers, on tall straight spikes. Beautiful as a cut flower. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

929. **PRINCEPS.** The Amaryllis-flowered gladiolus. Splendid late flowering variety. Flowers of enormous size, five to six inches in diameter, and a dazzling scarlet red in color, with a small white band on each lower petal. Spikes produce twelve to fifteen flowers, and grow four feet high. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

930. **PEACE.** The best white gladiolus in cultivation. There is sometimes a touch of pink on the tips of the stamens and anther. When this is present it merely serves to heighten the beauty of the flower. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

937. **SUPERB GENERAL MIXTURE** 6c each; 50c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Six of a kind at the dozen rate; 25 at the 100 rate. Postage paid on single bulbs. For a dozen or more add 10c per dozen or 25c per 100 for postage.

DAHLIAS

THE Dahlia is said to be a prime necessity of the fall garden for the middle-west. The large showy blossoms are found in nearly every well planned garden and are the most gorgeous flowers in bloom during the fall. Dahlias are not hard to raise if proper care is given. When planting set them flat in holes five or six inches deep, but do not cover with more than one inch of soil; fill in the rest after the plants have started. Tie the plants to stakes as soon as they are a foot high and if they receive plenty of moisture they will bloom profusely. Dahlias are very tender and should not be set out until danger of freezing weather is past. The bulbs must be harvested before the ground freezes in the fall.

STANDARD CACTUS DAHLIAS

893. **AMBASSADOR.** 4 feet. Pure white, medium size Flower held erect on a good stem.

894. **CORNUCOPIA.** 3 feet. A superb variety; petals very long and regular in form. Deep vermilion, with some even darker shadings. Flowers large and produced in profusion. 25c.

895. **EVELYN WILMORE.** 4 feet. Deep garnet red, petals long and finely formed.

897. **MRS. CHARLES TURNER.** 3 feet. Extra large with long pointed petals, and perfect in form. Bright lemon yellow.

999. **UNCLE TOM.** 3 feet. Dark maroon, almost approaching black. Fine shaped flower with good stem.

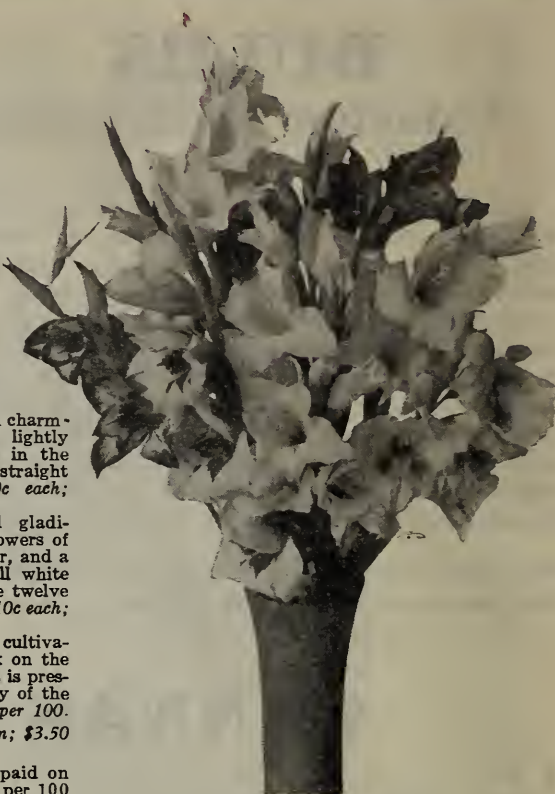
STANDARD DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

900. **AUTUMN GLOW.** 4 feet. A very large, full flower, blooming well above the foliage. Color bronze yellow, giving varied shades of autumn tints.

901. **BLACK PRINCE.** 4 feet. Very dark, almost black. A large fine flower, with a good strong stem.

902. **EUGENE TEELE.** 5 feet. A fine deep scarlet, produced on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. 25c.

904. **SYLVIA.** 4 feet. Soft pink with light center. Long stiff stems. A profuse bloomer, fine for cutting.



Vase of Mixed Gladioli

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

905. **LIVONI.** 3 feet. Rich, pink finely formed. A very handsome flower.

906. **BON TON.** 4 feet. A fine ball shaped flower of deep garnet red. An extra fine dahlia. 25c.

910. **BON MAZA.** 4 feet. An odd, uncertain dahlia, but one of the best. White ground streaked and marbled in a curious manner with bright red.

907. **GLORI DE LYON.** 3 feet. Pure white, the largest white show dahlia in cultivation. Perfectly formed. 25c.

908. **GOLDEN TREASURE.** 3 feet. A beautiful burnt orange color. Flower large, well formed and full to the center.

909. **LADY MILDMAY.** 3 feet. A very beautiful flower, white ground shaded to pale lavender. Very large and full, and a free bloomer.

911. **MOROCCO.** 4 feet. Large well-filled blooms. Dark maroon often tipped with white. Splendid for cutting. 25c.

914. **QUEEN VICTORIA.** 4 feet. Canary yellow. A fine shaped bloom, produced on long fine stems.

Price of any of the above, except where otherwise noted; 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen. Postage 5c per bulb or 25c per dozen extra.



Eugene Teele Dahlia



SHRUBS

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—

This is a hardy attractive nearly evergreen shrub of great merit. The leaves are small and dark green; the berries, which appear late in the fall and last all winter, are a bright red. The branches are heavily thorned. Extra large plants; 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Butterfly Shrub or Summer Lilac (*Buddleia Variabilis Veitchiana*)—

A most desirable bush bearing long spikes of small Lilac like flowers from July until cut by frost. It is the center for clouds of butterflies the whole summer. The top dies down each winter and the plant comes fresh again from the roots. 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Forsythia Viridissima or Golden Bell—

The first shrub to show signs of life in the spring. About when the crocuses are out this large well known shrub lights up the garden with its masses of bright yellow bell-shaped flowers, before the leaves appear. 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Bush Honeysuckle—

One of the most shapely ornamental plants to be found. The pink and white blossoms are followed by shiny red berries. Extra strong plants; 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—

The best and most popular shrub throughout the middle west. The flowers, which are borne in dense pyramidal panicles a foot long, are white when they first open, but gradually change to a rose color, and remain in good condition for a long time. We have some extra strong plants; 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

ROSES

TEAS AND HYBRID TEAS

The finest and most satisfactory type of Roses for the home plantings. Combines perpetual blooming with richness of coloring and exquisite beauty of form, and at the same time they are nearly as hardy, in most instances as the Hybrid Perpetuals. Give them protection with the approach of winter, prune back severely, supply plant food, and keep the blossoms picked. That is all that is necessary to produce a world of blooms.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—

Soft pearly white, faintly tinged with lemon in the center.

Meteor—

A beautiful shade of rich dark red. The buds are long and large. The plant is a healthy and vigorous bloomer.

Lady Hillington—

A beautiful coppery shade of apricot-yellow. Vigorous and a strong grower.

Maman Cochet—

Deep rose-pink, with silvery rose on the inner side of the petals. Very double.

William R. Smith—

Cream color with soft pink shading. Base of the petals yellow, with the center a heart of pink.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

The most beautiful and hardy of all roses. They require the least protection over winter, and bloom regularly year after year. Despite the name, this type is not as continuous in blooming as the Teas or Hybrid Teas.

Paul Neyron—

A clear pink. Said to be the largest Rose in cultivation, often measuring 5 to 6 inches across.

Ulrich Brunner—

Brilliant cherry-red. A very strong grower, and an exceptionally heavy bloomer.

General Jackminot—

The premier hardy crimson Rose. Justly famous the world over.

Price of any of the Roses listed on this page: each 75c postpaid; 6 Roses for \$4.00 postpaid. Please note that these prices are for two year, well rooted, heavy stock.

SHRUBBERY

A fine assortment of shrubs. All of the best kinds. These bushes are all two years old, or more, well rooted and hardy. To make it possible to send them by parcel post we prune each bush just before packing it. It may appear that you are receiving smaller shrubs than you are accustomed to, but please remember that these were all large plants before being pruned. You can tell this from the thickness of the stem, and the roots. Shrubs should be vigorously pruned before being transplanted, so that we are simply doing what you should do, anyhow, before setting the shrub in the ground.

PLEASE NOTE

If you wish shipment to go by parcel post, please add 15c for one bush, and 5c for each additional bush ordered, to cover packing and postage.

Purple Lilac (*Syringa Vulgaris*)—

A large upright shrub 10 feet high, with bright green heart-shaped leaves. The flowers are well known by everyone. Large field-grown plants: 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Coronarius*)—

A hardy shrub with tall, upright over-arching branches. The leaves are bright green; the deliciously fragrant creamy-white flowers are borne late in the spring. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum Plicatum*)

One of the choicest hardy shrubs, with healthy dark foliage, and large balls of pure white flowers, borne in great profusion in May. Extra large plants: 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer—

A splendid dwarf dense bush, the bright crimson flowers are in bloom all summer and fall if they are kept picked. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spiraea Van Houttei—

This medium tall graceful bush is an ornament to any yard all season long, and when, late in the spring, it blossoms, the white flowers make it look like a fountain. Every Middle West gardener should be able to enjoy this delightful shrub in his own grounds. Extra large two-year plants; 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Amoor River Privet—

This is very similar to the well known California Privet, but is much more valuable here as it is much more hardy. It can be easily trimmed, and makes a very neat border for the yard. Strong, well grown plants 12 to 18 inches tall; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 Per hundred.





Purple Wistaria

HARDY VINES

ALL vines should be deeply planted in a well prepared hole, at least one foot square and two feet deep, and good rich soil filled in when the plant is placed. Water thoroughly. Evergreen vines prefer shady places; deciduous vines, sunny positions.

Boston Ivy or Ampelopsis Veitchii—An attractive hardy climber remarkably well adapted for covering walls, as it clings to the smoothest surface. The growth is very rapid, and after the first year it is absolutely hardy in the middle west. Foliage deep green, changing to a bright crimson in the fall. After the leaves have fallen the attractive red berries hang on during most of the winter. Extra strong two-year plants, 50c each postpaid.

Clematis Jackmanii—The finest of the large flowering Clematis. The violet purple flowers are 4 to 6 inches across, and bloom during June and July. This and the Henryi are tender plants and require very careful attention. 75c each postpaid.

Clematis Henryi—Similar to the Jackmanii, only the flowers are creamy white. 75c each postpaid.

Clematis Paniculata—The best vine known for covering trellises, arbors or anything that will give it support. The vine grows rapidly and quickly forms a dense mass of dark, glossy leaves. The fragrant small white flowers are produced in clouds during September, when very few other vines are blossoming. 50c each postpaid.

Evonymus Radicans Vegeta—A rapid growing large leaved attractive vine, very useful in covering high walls. Quite hardy. During the first year it may require some support, such as light strips of lath or adhesive tape, after that it will cling readily to any wall. 75c each postpaid.

Wistaria, Purple—A vigorous, strong growing vine, producing in early summer, a profusion of rich, violet-blue flowers, in loose panicles frequently 3 feet long. One of the best and most artistic vines for covering verandas and porches. We can supply two-year potted plants, 50c each postpaid.

Hardy Climbing Roses

PERFECTLY hardy, requiring no winter protection. A severe pruning in July will induce more vigorous growth, and an abundance of flowers. Grow them over porches, arbors, arches, clothes posts, fences or old tree stumps. Every yard has at least one place for Climbing Roses.

Dorothy Perkins—Grows 10 to 12 feet in a season. Flowers are perfectly double, with the crinkled petals a clear shell-pink.

Excelsa or Red Dorothy Perkins—Color an intense clear carmine. Thirty to forty of the double flowers produced on a single stem.

White Dorothy—A duplicate of pink Dorothy Perkins, except that it is pure white.

Price of any of the above: 60c each, 1 of each \$1.50 postpaid.

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS

A splendid assortment of Perennials well adapted to this climate. For quick and easy results set out a bed of Perennials. To keep down the costs we handle these plants only in mixed colors. Where colors are mentioned in the descriptions, it is merely to indicate the range. These plants are all well grown, well rooted, hardy stock. Ready for shipment March 1 to April 15.

If you wish these plants sent by Parcel Post, please add 5c each, or 25c per dozen to cover postage, and the added packing costs.

Chrysanthemums—These bloom profusely in the late fall after nearly all other plants have been cut by frost. Plant in a well drained location. Red, yellow, pink and white, mixed; 25c each; 5 for \$1.00; \$2.25 per dozen.

Columbine (Aquilegia)—The range of colors of this graceful plant is not exceeded by any other in the list. Mixed colors; 25c each; 5 for \$1.00; \$2.25 per dozen.

Hollyhock—Invaluable for planting in rows, or for interspersing amongst shrubbery. Should have good rich soil, and slight protection during the winter. Double white, rose and scarlet mixed; 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Peonies—The Queen of Spring Flowers. Absolutely hardy, and easy of culture. In planting care should be taken that the crowns are planted not more than two inches deep. We offer them in large clumps, 3 to 5 eyes, either red, pink, or white; 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Iris Germanica, or Flags—This well known flower is the delight of the gardener very early in the spring, before the rest of nature is awake. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Iris Kaempferi (Japanese Iris)—Much more delicate than the Germanica. They bloom about the middle of June, and for two or three weeks after, a time when such plants are particularly welcome. They should have rich soil and plenty of water. 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Hardy Larkspur (Delphinium)—The tall spikes of blue flowers of many attractive shades make this one of the most popular flowers in the Middle West. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00; \$2.25 per dozen.

Oriental Poppy—These large brilliant flowers give a bright touch to the garden that nothing else can do. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ANNUAL FLOWERS

The bright, showy flowers of the garden are all furnished by the Annuals. We are offering a few of the sorts that many of our customers prefer to raise from well started plants, rather than from seed. These plants are all grown in flats, have been transplanted, and are consequently hardy and well rooted. Ready for shipment April 15 to May 15.

For Parcel Post shipments, please add 10c per dozen, or 25c per 100 to cover postage and packing. For Potted plants, 5c each, or 25c per doz.

	Dozen	hundred
ASTERS, Late Branching mixed.....	\$0.25	\$1.50
PETUNIA, Single dwarf mixed.....	.25	1.50
SALVIA, Bonfire.....	.35	2.00
SNAPDRAGON, Either tall or Dwarf mixed.....	.25	1.50
PANSIES, Grown from our own splendid mixture.....	.35	2.25
VERBENA, Single mixed.....	.25	1.50
VINCA, or Old-fashioned Periwinkle. Strong upright plants, in 2 inch pots; 20c each; \$1.75 per dozen.		
GERANIUMS, Salmon, White and Scarlet. These are fine in 4 inch pots; 40c each; \$4.00 dz.		
WANDERING JEW (Tradescantia Zebbrina). A splendid trailing plant; 20c each; \$1.75 dozen.		

VEGETABLE PLANTS

For the benefit of those of our customers who do not have green house facilities, we grow each year the leading varieties of such vegetables as should be started under glass. In former years we have quoted these out in Flats, where they are grown 144 to a Flat. As it is not possible to ship these, except by freight, we are going to pull the plants, bunch them carefully,

and tie with just enough dirt to keep the plants in fresh shape. We grow, for our Market Gardeners, some other varieties than we have listed here for the Home gardens. If you do not see what you want here, or, if you can use plants in large quantities, get in touch with our Plant Department.

SHIPPING DATES

Asparagus, March 10-April 15
Rhubarb, March 10-April 15
Horseradish, March 10-April 15.
Cabbage, April 15-May 15.
Celery, May 10-July 10.
Egg plant, April 15-May 15.
Pepper, April 15-May 15.
Tomato, April 15-May 15.
Sweet Potato, April 20-June 1.

PARCEL POST

Please add the following to cover packing and postage, if you wish the plants to be sent by Parcel post.

Asparagus, 5c per dozen; 25c per 100.
Horseradish, 5c per dozen; 25c per 100.
Rhubarb, 15c per dozen.
Sweet Potato, 15c per 100.
Other vegetable plants, 5c per dozen; 20c per 100

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. Strong 2 year plants.....	Dozen \$0.35	Per 100 \$1.50
RHUBARB. 2 year roots, or divided plants.....	.75	5.00
HORSERADISH ROOTS. Extra large sets.....	.35	1.50
CABBAGE. Strong hardy plants. Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.15	1.00
Copenhagen Market.....	.15	1.00
All Head Early.....	.15	1.00
CAULIFLOWER. Early Snowball.....	.15	1.25
CELERY. Golden Self Blanching.....	.15	1.25
EGG PLANT. Black Beauty..	.15	1.25
PEPPER. Plants that should be in every garden. Ruby King.....	.15	1.25
Red Cayenne.....	.15	1.25
TOMATOES Dwarf Stone.....	.15	1.25
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	.15	1.25
Ponderosa.....	.15	1.25
Yellow Pear.....	.15	1.25

ONION SETS	lb.
Yellow.....	20c
White.....	20c
Red.....	20c
Add postage in accordance with the table on page 64.	
SWEET POTATO PLANTS. These will be ready for shipment about May 1. We tie 100 plants of each variety in a bunch, and we cannot handle orders for less than 100 plants of any variety. Prices on larger quantities will gladly be supplied on application. Yellow Jersey. 65c per 100. Nancy Hall. 75c per 100. Southern Queen. 75c per 100. Red Bermuda. 75c per 100.	

IRISH POTATOES. We will have on hand a fine stock of Bliss Early Red Triumph, Early Ohio Red River, and Irish Cobbler. These are all northern grown and are as fine as can be. We are unable to list a price this early, but should be glad to quote on your needs.

STRAWBERRIES

Grow your own Strawberries this year and enjoy them early and late. Plant enough to have a surplus for preserving. There is no fruit as good as Strawberries, and if you grow your own there will be none so cheap. Set out the plants a foot or eighteen inches apart in rows two feet apart. Keep well cultivated and the runners trimmed back when they get too straggly. The bed will bear heavily for three years and even longer, though it pays to put in a new bed after three years.

AUGUST LUTHER. The best early sort for the Middle West. Our customers will be delighted with this luscious berry, which will be ready for their table several days before other early sorts. 50 plants 85c; 100 plants \$1.75, postpaid.

DUNLAP. A mid-season variety. Small vigorous plants with long fibrous roots, making them exceedingly juicy. The plants produce a heavy crop of fruit, and the berries hold up well in size clear to the end of the season. The amateur, in doubt as to what to use for his home garden, will undoubtedly find Dunlap the best variety. 50 plants \$1.00; 100 plants \$1.50, postpaid.

WARFIELD. The popular sort for preserving because of its rich flavor and fine color. The berries are medium sized and are ripe in mid-season, about the same time as Dunlap. 50 plants 85c; 100 plants \$1.50, postpaid.

AROMA. The most popular late variety in the Middle West. It is truly the best berry for shipping that we know of, because of its firm and solid meat. The berries are large in size, rich in color, and deliciously aromatic in flavor. 50 plants 85c; 100 plants \$1.50, postpaid.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING. These are truly ever-bearing, producing fruit continuously from late spring till a hard frost. The plants are set as early in the spring as possible, just like other strawberries. For the best results the blossoms should be kept picked off till the last of June or the middle of July. About August first you can commence picking fruit, real, ripe, delicious Strawberries, and continue to get them till freezing weather. And remember that this is all done the first summer, only a few weeks after the plants are set out. The second year the plants can be allowed to fruit in the early and continue all thru the summer and early fall. Every home garden should have a row or so of progressive Strawberries. 50 plants \$1.75; 100 plants \$3.00, postpaid.

We Have Opened Up a Second Retail Store at 2002 North Lawrence

We have our regular full line of **ACORN BRAND SEEDS**
Field, Garden, Lawn and Flower
COTTON SEED MEAL and CAKE
Feeds, Straw, Hay. Poultry Supplies
STOP IN AND SEE US, IN OUR NEW CLOTHES!

Our Store Number One is at 409 East Douglas

TOOLS AND SUPPLIES



IN the following pages we are listing a few articles for the convenience of our gardening and farming friends. These are not really in the true field of the seed house, but we carry them, as we feel that it may be easier for our friends than to have to seek them in several different places. This list is by no means complete, it is merely those supplies that we have found to be of the greatest value to the gardeners and farmers of the middle west. If there is some special article that you need for some special purpose we shall be glad to try to get it for you or to direct you to where it can be secured. These goods are

priced f. o. b. Wichita, unless otherwise noted. Heavy articles and poisons can be sent only by express or freight. Some of the smaller articles can go by parcel post. Rates can be secured from your local office, and we shall be glad to secure them for you.

Kindly give full shipping instructions and allow for transportation charges if you wish the shipment to go forward prepaid. Our customers will readily understand that as we are merely buying these articles on the market for their convenience, these prices must be subject to market changes.

INOCULATING BACTERIA

WESTROBAC, the GOLD MEDAL BACTERIA

Government and State tests, as well as the reports of the thousands of farmers who have used **WESTROBAC** indicate that this is the "last word" in soil bacteria. These Bacteria have been bred up in the same way that Live Stock is: the finest, largest and strongest of the Bacteria are selected under the microscope, and these are used to propagate others. The cultures for each of the Legume crops are bred up separately, so that each strain has been developed for the one purpose of being an aid to one kind of plant. Good Bacteria is like good seed—it pays.

Bacteria may not always be absolutely essential for a stand of the crop, as there may be some native Bacteria in the soil. In all cases, however, the pure bred cultures are more vigorous and much more effective than the native ones. The cost is so slight, compared with the increase yield, over un-inoculated seed, or over a total failure if no bacteria are present, that it does not seem as though any farmer could afford to plant his seed without first treating it.

Price: \$2.00 per acre. Please specify which crop you wish to use it for.



Increases Yield, Makes Fertile Soil

The simplest, safest and surest system of soil inoculation for all legumes. Awarded gold medal, St. Louis, 1904. "Nitragin" is insurance. "Nitragin" is the original pure culture. Packed in a ventilated can. Include "Nitragin" with your seed order.

PRICES

1/2 acre size... \$.50 1 acre size... \$1.00
2 acre size... 1.80 5 acre size... 4.00
10 acre size... \$7.50

Postage or express extra.

Be sure to state what crop the "NITRAGIN" is to be used for. You can also get the special Garden "Nitragin"—35c, postpaid.

CONCENTRATED FERTILIZERS

STIM-U-PLANT

PLANT STIMULANT TABLET

Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office

Plant Food in Tablet Form

STIM-U-PLANT—is a 26-grain tablet with a guaranteed chemical analysis of 11% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid and 15% Potash. No other plant food contains anything like as high an analysis as this. Stim-U-plant Tablets are composed of water soluble materials of great feeding power and of known weight and percentage of plant food.

STIM-U-PLANT Tablets are packed in four sizes:

Trial Size,	15 cents, containing	10 Tablets
Small Size,	25 cents, containing	30 Tablets
Medium Size,	75 cents, containing	100 Tablets
Large Size,	\$3.50, containing	1,000 Tablets

NITRO-FERTILE



The Liquid Fertilizer. An absolutely odorless plant-food, free from weed seeds and bulk waste,

quick in action and widely used by professional florists and growers. It is excellent for house plants and the lawn, shrubbery, flower and vegetable garden; can be fertilized throughout the growing season easily and pleasantly; successfully used to force growth.

Contains 2% Nitrogen, 3% Phosphoric Acid, and 3% Potash. To use, dilute with water in the following proportions: 1 tablespoon to a gallon for potted plants; 2 tablespoons to a gallon for shrubs, lawns, or gardens. Will keep indefinitely. Fertilizing with Nitro-Fertile is a simple, pleasant and economical way of insuring a successful garden. One quart fertilizes 1,500 square feet. One gallon is sufficient for the average lawn and garden for the entire season.

1/2 pint 35c; pint, 60c; quart, \$1.00; gallon, \$3.00. Not mailable.

BIRD SUPPLIES

We do not claim to be THE BIRD HOUSE of the Middle West—we admit it. We handle high priced birds for real bird fanciers, as well as some real values in moderate priced birds. At the present time we have a splendid assortment of singers at \$5.00, \$7.50, and \$10.00. These birds are all trained singers. Our guarantee goes with every bird we sell, "If he does not sing to suit you, bring him back, and we will let you pick out another." We know that we can please you with our selection.



Splendid, attractive, well-built cages. White, trimmed with blue, green or red.

067	7 1/2 x 11 1/2	.....\$4.40
168	8 1/4 x 12 1/4	.....4.45
169	8 3/4 x 13	.....5.00
065	6 1/2 x 9 3/4	.....3.00
066	7 x 10 1/2	.....4.05
003	6 x 8 1/2	.....2.80

ROSS BROTHERS SPECIAL Round, White, Japanned Cage

To meet the big demand for an attractive cage of high quality, at a moderate price, we are offering this splendid cage. The body is of white Japanned enamel, with blue, red or green trimmings, perfectly rounded at the top, and with a well proportioned base. A neat wire fence around the



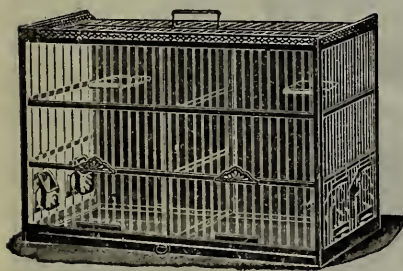
bottom prevents seeds from being scratched out. The body is 11 inches in diameter, and 17 1/2 inches high. Just the size to hang in a sunny window. The cage is well made in every particular, and will last as long as you take care of it. Equipped with two glass drinking cups. Price \$6.80

Picture This Handsome Bird Cage in Your Dining Room Window!



Flint Glass Cup

Same quality cups as we supply with our cages. Constructed so that the birds can readily reach the seed or water, but they cannot get dirt into the cups. Can be easily taken on and off for cleaning from the outside of the cage. Made of hard, opaque glass. Price: 20c each; 2 for 35c.



Breeding Cages

86S	17x9x13	.....\$7.20
86	20x10x14	.....9.10
87	22x11x16	.....10.10
88	25x12x16	.....12.40

Raise your own Canary Birds, and sell them to your neighbors. These attractive white cages are neatly trimmed with green. Highest quality throughout.

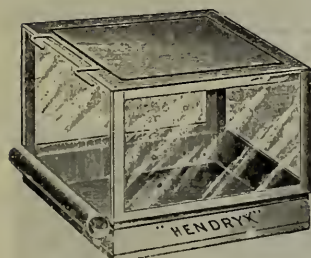
Well made, white enamel cages, trimmed with green, blue and red.

Round

1	7 1/2 inches	.....\$2.40
2 1/2	8 3/4 inches	.....3.25
3	8 3/4 inches	.....3.30
4 1/2	9 1/2 inches	.....4.50

Square

170	7 1/2 inches	.....\$3.00
176	8	.....3.60
173	9 1/2 inches	.....4.40
182	8 3/4 inches	.....4.10



Bird Bath House

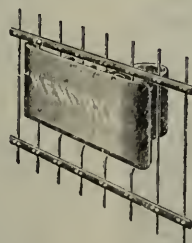
Handsome white enamel, striped with gold. Three removable glass sides. The fourth side fits right onto door of a cage. Size 4 inches square 3 1/8 inches high. Price\$1.40



Nickel Finish, 10 inches long	.....30c
Brass Finish, 12 inches long	.....35c

Wire Cage Hooks

Well made, ornamental hooks, neatly pivoted. Can be firmly nailed or screwed to the wall. Braced in the middle to insure adequate support.



Single Point Opal Glass Cups

Intended for brass cages, on which they harmonize beautifully. Can be adjusted from the outside of the cage. 20c each; 2 for 35c



Suspension Springs

A Canary Bird is constantly fitting about in the cage. If the cage is suspended by a spring, the Bird escapes the jar, which otherwise tires him out. The spring makes the cage like a tree branch. Keep the bird healthy and he sings better.

Duplex Brass, each	.....25c
Single, brass, very heavy, each	.....15c

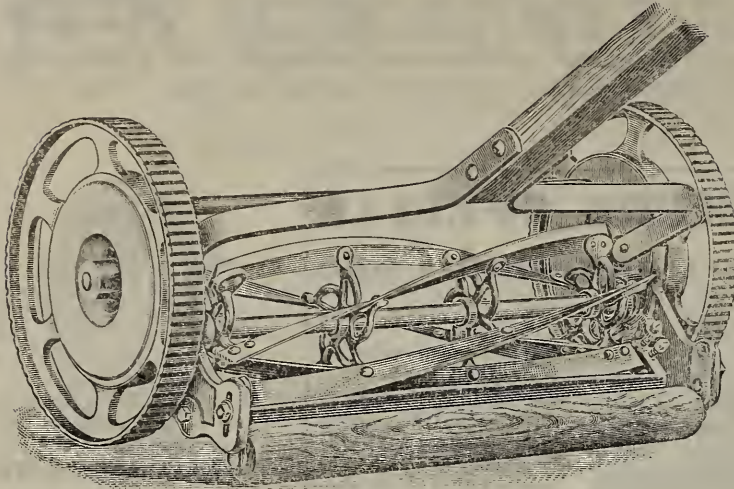


BIRD SEED

We have hundreds of birds on hand, and we must give them the finest kind of feed. All of the bird seed we send out comes from the same sack, that we use for our own birds. Price 30c per pound, postpaid, or 20c by express.

LAWN EQUIPMENT

LAWN MOWERS



Everyone who has a home wants a good lawn, of course! There is more to keeping a good lawn than just the seeding. Proper seeding is the first essential, and then the lawn must be given sufficient water, but that is not all. The grass must be properly mown. This does not mean that a high priced gardener must be employed. Not a bit. The exercise of mowing will do everyone good. But get a good lawn mower. Many people think that a lawn mower is merely a lawn mower. We beg to differ. A good lawn mower for the sections where there is abundant rainfall and the grass grows plentifully is not a good mower for the Middle West, where the rain fall is scarce and the grass has to be coaxd for every inch that it grows. We recommend a lawn mower that cuts the grass an inch and three-quarters from the ground, thus allowing plenty of shade for the soil. The sod retains its moisture in this way much more readily and we have found that the lawn stays much greener.

Prices: Norleigh Ball Bearing, 16 inch, 5 blades.....\$22.00
Johnson Pressed Gear. All steel. 16 inch, 5 blades.....\$22.00

GARDEN HOSE

Anyone who wishes to keep the lawn and trees and all the rest in good green growing condition all thru the long, hot, dry summers, that the Middle West knows so well, must keep everything well watered. Old Hickory is a half inch moulded hose that is non-kinkable. It will not tie itself up into a double knot every time you move it. Keep it rolled up when not in use, and see that it is put away in the winter, and the hose will last for many years. Price per foot, 22c. Couplings are free with 50 foot lengths, in shorter lengths, 35c each.

SHOWER LAWN SPRINKLER. Will send a good stream of water 10 to 12 feet in every direction. Can be adjusted to the hose in a jiffy. Gives even watering. Price 60c.

IMPROVED TWIN LAWN SPRINKLER. Sends out two clouds of fine mist. Will not wash young grass, or the most delicate flowers. Price, 60c.

PEERLESS. With good pressure this will cover a half of an ordinary lawn. Easily adjusted. No parts to get out of order. Price, 75c.

PERFECT CLINCHING HOSE MENDER. Mend up any torn, or leaky part of the hose. Applied in a minute, and will last longer than the hose. Price, 15c each.

GRASS SHEARS. Large shears of fine quality. Medium, 75c; Large, \$1.00.

COMBINATION HOSE NOZZLES. Throws anything from a coarse stream to a fine mist. Price, 85c.

HOSE WASHERS. Use one at each hose connection and prevent any leakage. Made of first quality rubber. Per box 10c



A SATISFIED USER OF R. B. HOSE!

AUTO VACUUM ICE CREAM FREEZER

At last! An ice cream freezer that does not have to be turned. This ingenious device does its own freezing; merely pack the ice and salt in one end, fasten the lid on and turn the bucket upside down; there is a second opening at the other end; pour the cooled cream into this and fasten that lid and that is all there is to it. When you want the ice cream it will be ready for you. It freezes in fifteen or twenty minutes and stays hard for six or eight hours. The salt cannot get into the cream. The cream is even softer and smoother than that which is made in the old laborious way. There is no dirt and no labor in the preparation. This is a great benefit to any one who wants to take ice cream to a picnic, or for a supper away from home. Put this little bucket in the back of the carriage or flivver and drive along. The ice cream will all be ready when you get there.

2 quart size.....\$6.00
4 quart size.....10.00



Sectional Sprinklers

Rain when you want it and where. The Lawn Mist Sprinkler Sectional as shown here, consists of a 15 foot galvanized pipe, mounted with wheels at end end, and a castor at the other. There are 5 spray clusters, with 15 nozzles, throwing a fine mist. Will not wash new grass, or the most delicate of plants Price, \$16.00.



The Peacock Sectional Sprinkler is mounted in the same way, 12½ feet long, throwing small streams of water in every direction. There are 5 spray clusters with 40 nozzles. For large lawns, golf links, etc., connect several of these together and water large surfaces at one time. Two of these sections with 40 pounds pressure will water a space 30 by 60 feet. Price \$16.00.

GARDEN TOOLS

"You Can Judge a Workman by His Tools"

HUDSON DRILL AND SEEDER



This is a combination tool quickly convertible into a double or single wheel hoe, hill and drill seeder, or double and single wheel cultivator. It will sow accurately, everything from beans down to the smallest garden seeds in hills or in drills at practically any desired depth and distance apart. The brush force feed is constructed of selected bristles and guaranteed not to injure the most delicate seeds and will feed all the

seed from the hopper. By use of the thumb screw the index may be easily adjusted to feed the required amount of seed. Should the hopper run out of seed this can be detected by the operator as the seed is in plain sight at all times. The handles have a plow handle grip, giving great leverage with little exertion and are not tiresome to the hands. Wheel diameter 16 inches. Tire 1 1/4 inches with 16 spokes. Tool equipment as per illustration. This is the most popular pattern we make and is particularly desirable for regular gardeners and farmers. Standard package, one in a wooden box, handles bunched separately. Shipping weight 55 pounds.

No. 201. Complete as shown. Price each.....\$19.50
No. 205. Same as No. 201, seeder only. Price each.....\$15.50
No. 210. A double-wheel cultivator. Weight 40 pounds. Price each.....\$12.50

STANDARD GARDEN PLOW



Has a very strong single wheel 24 inches in diameter, with 1-inch tire. The adjustment is simple and perfect. Plow is adjusted up or down without disturbing the plow. Equipped with double-end shovel, moldboard, and land side, weeder and rake. These tools are made from hard steel, ground and polished. Steel shank is shaped so it can be raised or lowered for deep or shallow cultivation without out changing slant of tools in the ground.

No. 20. Complete with attachments as illustrated, shipping weight 18 pounds.

Price.....\$5.00
No. 1. Seeder attachment for No. 20, weight 7 pounds.

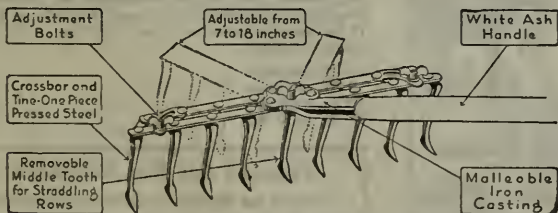
Price.....\$4.50

STANDARD HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

Combined double and single-wheel Cultivator, Plow and Rake. This tool is light and strong, with few parts to get out of order and has a positive rotary force feed. The frame of the seeder, cultivator, the plow, hoe, shovel shanks and rakes are all made of malleable iron. The attachments are: four cultivating teeth, 1 pair 6-inch hoes, 1 pair vine guards, 1 pair plows, 1 pair rakes, 1 wrench, and 1 hill and drill seeder complete.

No. 9. With all attachments, shipping weight 58 pounds.....\$19.50

PULL EASY (Adjustable Cultivator)



The handiest little garden tool that ever sunk its teeth into Mother Earth. It has the perfect balance or "hang" which is necessary to any tool and which enables one to use it for a long time without tiring the arms. The handle is 4 1/2 feet long. Teeth are of one piece cold pressed steel and are unbreakable. Ask for pamphlet.

F. O. B. Wichita.

Pull Easy Cultivator.....\$1.25
Pull Easy, Jr., Cultivator......75
Pull Easy Wheel Cultivator..... 4.00

"NORCROSS" CULTIVATOR



Will cultivate closer to plants without injuring them than any other type of implement known, leaving the soil level, loose and untrampled.

The sharp, tapering shovels enter the ground easily and are so arranged, one with another, as to literally tear up every inch of soil from one to five inches deep, as required.

Detachable steel prongs, malleable head, extra high grade handles. Finely finished throughout.

Three sizes, suited to both men and women, and the average cost is only that of a common hoe.

THREE SIZES AND PRICES

Size	Weight	Price Each
5-prong, 4 ft. handle	wt. 3 lbs.	\$1.25
3-prong, 4 ft. handle	wt. 2 lbs.	.85
"Midget", 9-inch handle	wt. 12 ounces	.50

(Midget by Parcel Post, prepaid, for 60 cents.)

HUDSON PLOWS

A counterbalanced plow with a 24-inch high wheel, made of the very best of material and most careful workmanship. This is a good strong durable tool and can be used in larger gardens. It is very popular, and the best of its kind. No. 240. Weight 28 pounds. Price.....\$4.60

THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER



It is the greatest labor and seed-saving invention of the age. The working principles are a novelty of simplicity, the results of more than twenty-five years of careful study. It is so simple in construction and perfect in operation that even a boy can operate it. It will sow Alfalfa, Timothy, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Hungarian, Red-Top, Turnip, Millet, Kaffir, Cane, Cotton, and all other grains and seeds perfectly even, any desired amount per acre, and from thirty to sixty acres a day. Full instructions and directions on every machine. Price, \$2.00.

PLANET, JR., TOOLS

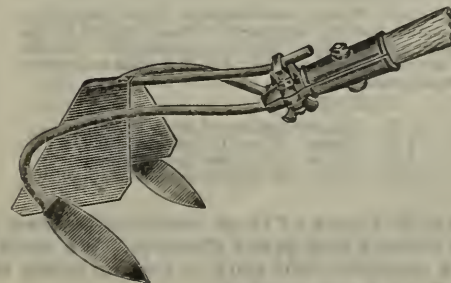


We wish that we had the space to devote to these well known and excellent tools. We shall, however, be glad to send a special catalog upon request and to give any advice that we can concerning them. They are a splendid tool in every way.

We have on hand at all times, a complete line of the ordinary small hand garden tools, hoes, rakes, digging forks, etc. These cannot be forwarded very easily unless a large shipment is going forward with them.

However, for the benefit of our friends who live near us, or for any others who cannot get the tools locally, we have complete stock.

ULRICH CULTIVATOR



A Great advance over the older type of cultivators. There are two sharp teeth, which loosen the ground, and tear out the weeds. Just inside of these there is a metal guard to prevent the young plants from being covered with dirt. When the plants are larger a third tooth is easily slipped in the place of the guard. Each \$1.50.

SPRAYS AND SPRAYERS

"The best laid plans of mice and men gang off agley."

This is the way many gardeners feel when the bugs come and devour the best part of the garden when it all looks fine. There is no need for this, however, if a little care and foresight are used. Have on hand the proper sprayers and spray materials and get after the insects and diseases before they do serious damage. For the small gardener we recommend that he have a small sprayer, the type depending on the size of the garden, and a small quantity of Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux and Black Leaf 40. These three will control the great majority of the troubles. The farmer with larger plantings can afford to have a more complete equipment.

ARSENATE OF LEAD

This is a strong stomach poison. Any insect eating a leaf with Arsenate of lead on it will be quickly killed. Care should be taken that it is not left where children or pet animals can get at it.

POWDERED FORM

1 pound of Dry Arsenate of Lead will do the work of two or three pounds of paste and be more effective. Mixes easily and readily in water; it is only necessary to shake the proportional amount into the spray tank. Two pounds to 50 gallons of water. Prices:

1/2 lb. package.....	\$.30	25 lb. drum.....	\$ 9.00
1 lb. package.....	.55	50 lb. drum.....	17.50
5 lb. can.....	2.50	100 lb. drum.....	34.00
10 lb. can.....	4.00	200 lb. drum.....	66.00

TUBER TONIC

A combined insecticide and fungicide. Kills insects and destroys disease at the same time. Prepared especially for Potatoes, but is equally effective for other crops. Combines the effectiveness of Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead. In powder form. 1 lb. cans. 5 lb. cans.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

This is the best fungicide, or plant disease cure known. If used properly it will kill nearly every plant disease that bothers the garden. It is often mixed with Arsenate of Lead and one application will then serve for both insect and diseases.

1 lb. cartons.....	\$.35	10 lb. boxes.....	\$ 2.70
5 lb. cartons.....	1.50	25 lb. drums.....	6.25

LIME SULPHUR

This is not used by the gardener, but the orchardist, whether he has one tree or a hundred acres, needs it every year. A strong one-to-six solution should be sprayed on the trees in the winter to control the San Jose Scale. It is often profitable to spray again in the spring before the leaf buds open and to follow with a 2-50 solution a month before the fruit is picked to control summer rot. Liquid Lime Sulphur can only be shipped when there is no danger of freezing.

1 gallon cans.....	\$.90	50 gallon barrel.....	\$ 12.00
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DRY LIME SULPHUR

It requires 10 pounds Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. The best manner to mix Dry Lime Sulphur with water is to run a small quantity of water into barrel or tank, put in enough Dry Lime Sulphur (at the rate of 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water), start the agitator and run in water until barrel or tank is filled; by this time the Dry Lime Sulphur will be in solution.

Prices of Dry Lime Sulphur

1 lb. cartons.....	\$.25	25 lb. drums.....	\$ 3.50
5 lb. drums.....	.90	50 lb. drums.....	6.50
10 lb. drums.....	1.60		

BLACK LEAF 40 or NICOTINE SULPHATE

40% NICOTINE

This destroys Aphis, (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers, Apple Red Bug, Pear psylla, and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to the foliage. May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles. Black Leaf 40 is what we recommend for the control of all sucking insects.

PRICES

1 oz.....	\$.25	Makes 6 gallons of spray.
1/2 lb.....	1.00	Makes 40 to 120 gallons spray.
2 lbs.....	3.25	Makes 150 to 500 gallons spray.
10 lbs.....	13.75	Makes 800 to 2500 gallons of spray

A common source of trouble in the home garden is that when the garden is once carefully sprayed, the gardener forgets that even though he may have killed all of the insects that were about at that time, he could not possibly have destroyed the larvae or eggs of the next generation. These were probably tucked carefully away somewhere in the ground or in an out-of-the-way place. The only thing for him to do is to keep everlastingly on the job and as soon as the next batch of insects appears, spray again and again after that. It does not take over 20 minutes to spray the average home garden, and the saving made by 20 minutes work will be well worth it.

NICO-FUME

This is very similar to Black Leaf 40, except that it contains 40 per cent of free Nicotine, rather than Nicotine Sulphate. It is used in the same way as Black Leaf 40, and more particularly for green house work, where it is painted on the heater pipes. It will then evaporate and the vapor created will go into every part of the room. It kills the insects immediately. Price:

1/2 lb.....	\$.65	4 lbs.....	\$ 7.50
1 lb.....	2.00	8 lbs.....	14.50

PARIS-GREEN

This is a compound high in Arsenate. Splendid for the control of Chewing Insects. It is stronger in Arsenate than Arsenate of Lead, but does not stick as well to the leaf. Some people prefer it to Arsenate of Lead, but whenever it is used, care should be taken that it is not applied before a rainstorm, as the slightest water washes it off. It will not combine with Bordeaux Mixture. Price: 1/4 pound packages 20c each; 1/2 pound packages 35c each. 1 pound packets 70c each. Prices on larger quantities on application.

SURE-NOX-EM

A patent product for the control of all insects. 1 pound can 20c; 5 pound box 55c; 10 pound box \$1.00.



HOFSTRA

(Non-Poisonous Insecticide)

DEADLIEST ENEMY OF GARDEN INSECTS, HOUSEHOLD BUGS, FLIES AND POULTRY PESTS.

There is practically no insect known which does not breathe through its skin. Hofstra, though absolutely non-poisonous to man, or beast, stifles, suffocates and kills all bug life. It is a powder, unbelievably fine, which, when sprayed among the foliage of plants, permeates every part of the air surrounding it, effectively ridding the worst infested gardens and flower beds of all bug life. Sprayed in the feathers of poultry or in the henhouse, it positively kills lice; gets fleas and ticks on dogs; kills ants, roaches and flies in the house.

A reliable Metal Gun Loaded with Hofstra, 15c.

The Hofstra bellows gun or sprayer is the quickest, easiest method of applying insecticide known; covers a good sized garden in a few shots; made of metal; impervious to moisture; refillable and lasts a lifetime.

Refill Gun with Package Powder 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 sizes.

Large guns (not loaded) for truck gardeners, each 50c. The 50c size contains 25 per cent more than two 25c packages; the dollar size, 50 per cent more than four 25c packages.

TREE TANGLEFOOT

Serves as a protection for trees against crawling insects, and is also recommended for waterproofing crotches, cavities, and wounds of trees. It is also serviceable after pruning and trimming. Prices:

1 lb. package.....	\$.50
3 lb. package.....	1.45
10 lb. package.....	4.50
25 lb. package.....	8.75

Poisons Are Not Mailable

Except for Hofstra and Tree Tanglefoot, none of the items on this page are mailable. They can be sent only by freight or express.



Ross Brothers make it a part of their business to keep abreast of the times: to know what the latest methods are in the control of insects and plant diseases. We study, particularly, the conditions of the Middle West, and hence are always in a position, not only to sell spraying material, but to sell that which will do the users the most good. Write for our help if you need it.

SPRAYING MACHINES

The Century Barrel Sprayer



Fig. 645—The Century is the best all-around Barrel Sprayer on the market; it is strong and durable and with proper care will last for years. The pump is only 44 inches high, having the large air chamber located principally within the barrel, leaving no projection to catch in the branches. The Cylinder is submerged in the liquid and is constantly primed.

A special mechanical agitator is provided. The Century No. 2 is made with 2½-inch cylinder; length of stroke, 4½ inches. All working parts are brass and the Century is provided with special packing. Shipping weight, pump only, boxed, about 75 pounds.

Fig. 645, Outfit A, with 12½-foot section of ½-inch hose and Demorel nozzle, with pole connection, \$24.00; barrel not included.

Complete Deming Sprayer catalog will be furnished on request.

SUCCESS BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP—With 3 feet of hose and nozzle, \$8.00.

“Kant Klog” Sprayer



The “Kant-Klog” comes in two styles—Style G has thumb pressure Spring Hose-Cock. Style B has lever pressure Spring Hose-Cock.

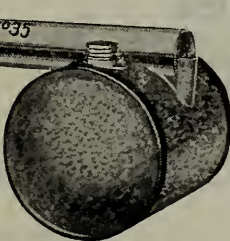
Sprays trees, all kinds of small fruits and garden vegetables, disinfectants, whitewash and many other uses

PRICES

Galv. G—With galvanized steel body.....\$6.75
Brass G—With polished brass body..... 10.00
Galv. B—With galvanized steel body..... 7.25
Brass B—With polished Brass body..... 10.50

Utility Sprayer

Tank made of heavy galvanized iron, having all seams sweated absolutely tight, large filling hole. Pump has extra heavy tin cylinder, with oil treated plunger. Suitable for general use, giving a forceful and wide spray. Well adapted for spraying small plots on the farm and large gardens. Packed separately one in a box. Prices: 1 pint, 40c; 1 quart, 65c; 3 quarts, \$1.50.



The Standard Spray Pump

The Standard is made entirely of brass. No Leather Packings. No Iron Castings to Rust or Decay. Nothing to get out of order.

Its plan of operation is slightly different from other types of spraying apparatus, since the hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel, tank or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

For bucket use a 3½-foot length of hose is supplied. To use it with barrel or tank for a large orchard, a longer hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable.

For spraying young or scattered trees or truck crops such as potatoes, tobacco, etc., the knapsack and short extension are used. With these attachments the Standard will spray potatoes one row at a time at the rate of an acre an hour or better.

The Standard is provided with a set of three nozzles.

The Standard with 3½ feet hose and full set of nozzles.....\$6.00

Price List of Spray Nozzles and Poles

	Each
Simplex nozzle.....	\$ 1.00
Simplex Angle nozzle.....	1.00
Bordeaux nozzle.....	1.00
High pressure ½-inch hose, per foot.....	.20
Hardy Orchard Gun.....	12.50
“Hilo” Spray Rod.....	6.00
10-ft. bamboo, brass lined, spray poles.....	4.00
The above with angle cut-off.....	4.50

Ask for Hardie Spray Pump Catalog.

The Lennox Sprayer

SPRAYING INDOOR PLANTS

Sent
complete
for
50^c
Postpaid



FOR
INDOOR
SPRAYING
UNDER
THE
LEAVES

A mist like
spray covering
every
part of the plant,

THE THING LONG NEEDED
Just what mother was long looking for.

Spraying Under the Leaves.

POWER SPRAYERS

If any of our customers are interested in large Power Sprayers, we shall be glad to send our booklet, giving complete descriptions, with favorable prices.

Spraying Suggestions for the Home Garden

There are three types of pests most likely to be bothersome to the gardener; first, insects that chew, or bite into the leaves and other parts of the plants, for example, the potato bug. These are controlled by applying a stomach poison to the surface of the leaves. The best insecticide of this class is Arsenate of Lead. This can be applied as a dry powder or liquid. It is used in strengths of from ¼ to 1 pound to 10 gallons of water. Used in this way there is no danger of burning the foliage.

In the second class of pests are the insects that suck the juices from the plant. These insects have a long beak like that of a mosquito, and as they do not eat the surface of the leaves they cannot be reached with a stomach poison. The method of controlling them is by a contact poison, such as Black Leaf 40. To be effective this must be applied in such a way, and at such times that the spray hits the insects. It kills them by filling the pores of their skin, making it impossible for them to breathe. The sucking insects, such as the well known green and black plant lice, are usually found on the under sides of the leaves, and the spray must be directed

from underneath to be of any value. In using Black Leaf 40 or any other spray of this kind be sure to mix it thoroughly with some soft soap, cut up finely, and shaken well with the mixture. This prevents the liquid from forming into large drops and running right off the plant, as well as the insects, without doing its duty.

The third type of pests consists of fungous diseases, such as mildew. The means of control for this is Bordeaux Mixture, a preparation of Copper Sulphate and Lime. Most of the Fungi spread their spores more effectively in wet weather, so that the ideal time to spray is before a rainy spell. The spray will be washed off, of course, so that if sign of recurrence appears it will be necessary to spray again. In wet seasons many plants, Roses for example, should be sprayed at least once a week, to control the mildew.

The busy gardener wanting to keep his garden in shape with the least amount of time spent should mix his Arsenate of Lead with Bordeaux so that with one application both the chewing insects and the fungous diseases are controlled. Black Leaf 4 cannot be combined with these effectively.

POULTRY SUPPLIES



Queen Incubators

STOP HATCHING WEAK CHICKS! WITH CHEAP INCUBATORS!

A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Most of the chicks you lose in the first few weeks die because they did not have, when hatched enough strength or vitality for a good start.

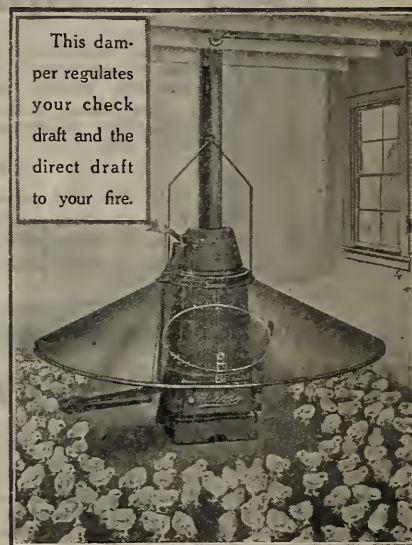
The Queen is accurately regulated, keeping the temperature just right for the hatching chick. No hot and cold changes to weaken the chick's system. The Queen is properly insulated—two layers of wood and one of corrugated strawboard, with dead air space. This also helps to maintain an even temperature for the entire hatching period. Both Queen walls are built of genuine California Redwood. Redwood does not absorb the odor from hatching eggs.

SIZES AND PRICES

Shipping weight

No. 20 Queen, 70 egg size, 46 lbs.	\$21.50
No. 1 Queen, 85 egg size, 80 lbs.	30.00
No. 2 Queen, 135 egg size, 95 lbs.	43.50
No. 3 Queen, 180 egg size, 105 lbs.	51.50
No. 4 Queen, 275 egg size, 142 lbs.	65.00
No. 5 Queen, 400 egg size, 185 lbs.	77.50

Delivered to your station in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa or Nebraska at above prices. Add 50 cents for Oklahoma and Arkansas, \$1.00 for Texas, and \$1.50 for New Mexico points.



Queen Brooder Stoves

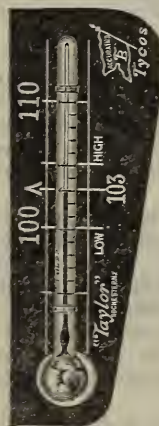
The Queen Brooder Stove is just what is needed to keep the house comfortable for the early chicks. It is the only Brooder Stove in which both fire and amount of heat are automatically controlled by one thermostat and one connecting rod.

Damper indicated by arrow regulates the check draft and the direct draft to the fire. Gas controlled above deflector. No gas can escape below to injure chicks. Hover is collapsible, made in sections, and easy to put together and take apart. Holds enough coal to last 40 to 48 hours.

PRICES

No. 1, 600 chick size	\$25.50
No. 2, 1,200 chick size	\$1.50

Tested Thermometers



The best incubator or brooder is useless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers. A large number of chicks are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometers listed herein are manufactured especially for us, and are thoroughly tested and seasoned before they are shipped.

Tycos Certified Incubator Thermometer.

—Engraved tube, every fifth line and figure stamped on the scale. Each one accompanied by maker's certificate of accuracy. Each, \$1.25.

PRICES

Ross Brothers Incubator Thermometers 1.25 each; postpaid, 90c.
Ross Brothers Brooder Thermometers, 1.00 each; postpaid, 75c.
High Grade Thermometers for general use, \$1.25 each
Hotbed Thermometers, \$1.25 each.



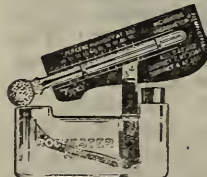
Lansdowne Poultry Marker

Look at illustration and see how easy it is to use. Large or small size sent postpaid. 35 cents.

Sodium Fluoride

Recommended by the State Agricultural College and the County Agents as the best louse killer for Poultry. Comes as a fine powder. Rub dry into the feathers, or dissolve a tablespoon in a gallon of water. Price, per lb., 65c.

Tycos Incubator Hygrometer



Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for want of proper moisture conditions. The importance of a correct percentage of moisture during incubation has made the Tycos Incubator Hygrometer as essential as the Tycos Incubator Thermometer. Neither takes the place of the other, but together they give the practical poultry raiser all facts required for successfully regulating the heat and moisture of an incubator.

Brass oxidized brass scale, white filled figures and graduations, glass cistern, silk wick. Complete with directions. Each, \$2.25, postpaid.

Petty's Perfect Pocket Poultry Punch

All steel nickel-plated. Punches clean. Hole right size. Will not bruise the foot. Price, 35 cents, postpaid.

Blatchford's Products

The outstanding reason for the great popularity of the Blatchford line of milk-substitutes for calves, pigs, lambs, colts, rabbits and poultry, is that each of them gives bigger profits, better and quicker results to farmers, dairymen and poultrymen than they can secure from anything else. Always insist on *Blatchford's*—the name is a guarantee of satisfaction.



Blatchford's CALF MEAL

First on the Market
First in Quality
First in Results

BLATCHFORD'S Calf Meal is the *original* milk-substitute. It was the first on the market. For over one-third of a century it has been successfully used in raising calves by the most progressive farmers and dairymen in this country. It is the *only* calf meal backed by so remarkable a record.

Its success is due to three things. **First**—its *quality*. Blatchford's is above all a *quality* calf meal. Only the best materials are used in its manufacture. It contains no waste materials or by-products of low feeding value. **Second**—it contains all the nutritive and growth-producing properties required by the calf. The finest and healthiest of calves can be raised upon it. **Third**—it is economical. One pound makes a full gallon of pure milk-substitute and it can be used at *less than half the cost* of using milk.

Sold in 100-, 50- and 25-lb. bags. Satisfaction guaranteed with every bag.

Blatchford's MILK MASH

Should be Every Chick's First Feed

BLATCHFORD'S Milk Mash is the favored starting and growing feed of the most prominent poultry-raisers in the country. It contains all the feeds and nutrient chicks need *right from the start*. It shields them from white diarrhea, bowel trouble and leg weakness.

This mash is neither a tonic nor a medicine but a nutritious, wholesome, palatable body-builder. It promotes health, vitality and growth by building up sturdy, disease-resistant frames. It does not force, but, by supplying proper nourishment to each and every part of the body, promotes steady and complete development in the shortest possible time.

Blatchford's Milk Mash contains no screenings, hulls or cheap by-products from the manufacture of breakfast foods, cereal foods or scratch grains. It carries chicks *all the way*—starts, grows and matures—without change of feed.

This is the safest, the most economical and the best starting and growing feed on the market. Use it. Sold in 100- and 25-pound bags and 4-pound cartons. Satisfaction guaranteed.



Blatchford's PIG MEAL

Carries Pigs Safely Through the Critical Weaning Period



IT contains just the right percentage of vegetable protein, fat, etc., in correctly diversified form to grow bone and muscle. Little pigs *relish* it and *thrive* upon it. It makes the runts catch up.

Sold in 100-, 50- and 25-pound bags. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Blatchford's "Fill-the-Basket" EGG MASH

BLATCHFORD'S Egg Mash contains a large variety of the best materials available for egg manufacture. It successfully solves the problem of securing eggs both winter and summer.

Feed it—you will find it a profitable thing to do. Sold in 100- and 25-pound bags.



Blatchford's RABBIT MEAL

Solves the Rabbit-Feeding Problem

THIS inexpensive milk-substitute feed contains all the nutritive elements the rabbit requires for proper development and growth. It will put your rabbits in condition and *keep* them so.

Always feed it to your weanlings, to growing stock, to nursing does and stud bucks.

Sold in 5-pound packages, 100- and 25-pound bags. Contains no drugs or tonics.



Write for prices, also for Blatchford literature and further particulars

THE SEFTON EGG BOX

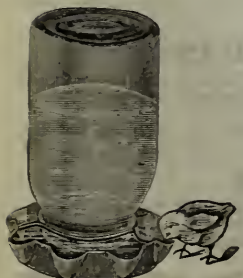
Two layers corrugated paper to protect the eggs from damages.

Eggs per carton	Size	PRICES	Packed	Per doz.	Wt.
1 dozen.....	7 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 2 1/2	2 doz. per bdl.		\$1.50	5 lbs.
3 dozen.....	7 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 8 1/2	2 doz. per bdl.		2.50	12 lbs.
4 dozen.....	11 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 5 1/2	1 doz. per bdl.		3.75	17 lbs.

F. O. B. Wichita.

An extra charge of 25c per size will be made for splitting bundles.

CHICK FOUNTS AND FEEDERS



This simple Chick Fountain (illustrated at the left), really a wonderful little thing to have around the chick run. A mason jar fits into it, and the chicks always have a supply of fresh water. The water always just fills the pan, but never overflows. Price: (Mason jar not included) 15c each.

LEG BANDS

Champion Leg Bands.—Aluminum. Prices, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c.

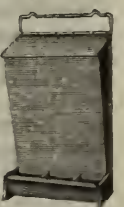
Convenient Leg Band.—This Leg Band is well named, because it is a very convenient band to use. In ordering, use following table of sizes. No. 3, Asiatic Males and Small Turkeys. No. 4, American Males, Large Asiatic Females. No. 6, Asiatic Females, Minorca Males, etc. No. 7 American Females and Leghorn Males. No. 10, Leghorn and Mediterranean Females. Prices, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 40c; 100 for \$1.25.



Feed and Grit Feeders of either type illustrated are a big help, and more than pay for themselves by the feed they save.

As illustrated above: 24 inches long, 75c, 12 inches, 50c.

As illustrated at the right \$1.50 and \$6.00. (The large size holds a bushel of feed.)

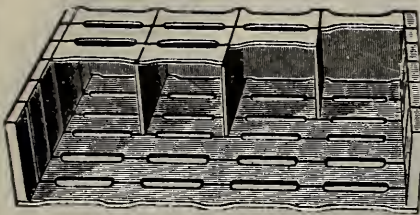


BEE SUPPLIES

We carry a full line of the Better Grades of Bee Supplies, and issue a Special Catalogue which we will be glad to mail any one interested.

The Higginsville dovetailed hive, so well and favorably known by all experienced Bee-Keepers, consists of a plain box with hand holes, and rabbetted for frame rests. Eight or ten improved Hoffman frames hang in this hive body with a bee space above. The covers are a little wider than the body.

No. 1, 1½ story, 10-frame Dovetail Hive, complete in the flat \$6.65. Prices of Hives and parts gladly given on application.



SECTION HOLDER

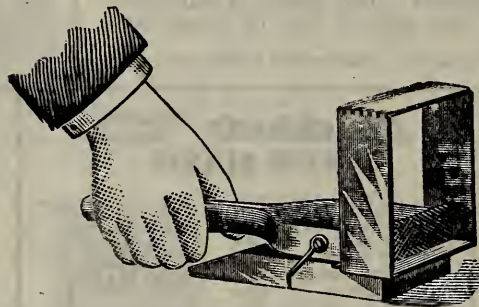
Our section holders are all well made of carefully selected wood, accurately sawed and slotted.

NAME	In Flat per 100
Section Holders, 1½ inches wide, slotted...	\$6.60
Section Holder Slats, 1½-in. wide, slotted...	3.30
Plain Section Holders for sections 4¼x4¼x1½ inches	6.10
Slotted Wood Separators, 4½x18½ inches	2.75
Fence Separators for sections 4¼x4¼ in., 4x5 in., or 3½x5 in.	8.00
Slat Separators with tin ends	7.00
Bevel Cleats for Bottom of P. Supers	1.50
End Stops for Top of P. Supers	1.50

PARKER FOUNDATION FASTENER

The Parker Foundation Fastener is a very handy little machine for putting comb foundation starters in sections. They cost but little, and one with a little practice can put in a starter rapidly with them.

Price, 40c each; weight, 1 pound.



BEE ESCAPE

Single Bee Escapes to clear the supers of bees. Saves time and bee stings.

Price, 18c each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Price, with board, 63c; \$5.75 for 10, not prepaid.

Say whether 8-frame or 10-frame size.

BASKETRY

The past few years has seen a great increase in basket making, not only throughout the public schools, but also in the homes. There are few, if any arts, that serve more in training the child than basket making.

REEDS (Rattan)

Reeds in natural colors only. Samples on request.

	Bunch	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 0.....	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$2.50
No. 1.....	.25	.55	1.90
No. 2.....	.25	.55	1.70
No. 3.....	.25	.55	1.60
No. 4.....	.25	.50	1.50
No. 5.....	.20	.40	1.30
No. 6.....	.20	.40	1.25
No. 7.....	.20	.40	1.10
No. 8.....	.20	.40	1.10
No. 9.....	.20	.40	1.10
No. 5 Split.....	.25	.45	1.85
No. 6 Split.....	.20	.40	1.30
No. 6 Flat.....	.20	.40	1.25
Winding Reed.....	.25	.40	1.40

INDIAN SWEET GRASS

Sweet Grass is an excellent basket-weaving material and may be combined with Raffia with charming effects. It possesses a delightful fragrance. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

BOOKS—Illustrated books for making Baskets, 30c each postpaid, and up. NEEDLES for Raffia work. Nos. 18, 19, 20; 6 for 10c; 25c per pkt., postpaid.

WOOD BASES

We have put in a stock of wooden bases for Reed Baskets, Trays, etc., made of 3-ply Birch bored for different size reeds. Round, Oval, Square, Rectangular, and odd shapes for making work baskets, waste paper baskets, flower pot covers, serving trays, lemonade costers, etc.

PRICES. We will quote prices on application. Please mention the article you wish to make. Also give us the approximate size and shape you prefer.

RAFFIA

Raffia comes from a long leaved plant that is ideal for this purpose as it combines softness, flexibility and great strength. We can supply Raffia in natural and the following colors: Canary Yellow, Orange, Goldenbrown, Seal-brown, Lavender, Violet, Black, Delft Blue, Navy Blue, Rose, Indian Red, Mahogany, Emerald Green and Olive green. We shall be glad to send samples and to tell you something about how to make baskets if you will write our service department.

Prices: Natural, Bunch, 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb., 50c. Colors, Bunch, 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Guarantee and Non-Warranty

YOU are safe in ordering from ROSS BROTHERS. Our experience, covering more than a third of a century, in wrapping, packing and shipping seeds warrant us to guarantee that your order will reach you in first-class condition. If for any reason your order is damaged in shipping, or you do not receive your order within a reasonable time, we will duplicate it free.

We use every bit of knowledge that science and experience has taught us in selecting our seed stocks. We honestly believe that they are unsurpassed by any seed that can be had, and if through fault of the seed they fail to give satisfaction we will be glad to replace the package or refund the purchase price. It must be understood, however, that the seeds constitute only one factor in the success of the crop. The soil, weather conditions, culture and so on are equally important and over these we have no control, therefore we do not warrant in any way, express or implied, the description, purity productiveness or any other matter of any Seeds, Plants or Bulbs which we sell and will not in any way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on the above terms, no sale is made thereof and the goods must be returned at once and the money will be refunded. Subject to the above conditions we make this sale at the moderate prices which we quote in this catalog.

How to Order Safely

Please write your name and address plainly and carefully.

When you send us an order, give the name of your postoffice, county and state.

If your freight or express office is different from your post-office, give us that information. If you live on a rural route, give the exact number of route and also your box number.

Unsigned Orders

Every season we receive several orders without a signature and frequently without an address. The only thing we can do is to hold the orders until we hear further from the sender. Letters often go astray in the mail and for that reason they fail to reach us, and in consequence if you do not hear from us in a reasonable time after the order is sent, send us a duplicate order, telling us the date under which the first order was sent

and the amount of money enclosed and how it was sent. If we find that your order has been received, but has not been sent out it will be filled at once, or if we find that the order has been sent to you, but has been lost on the way to you, we will duplicate it in accordance with our guarantee.

Always Keep a Copy of Your Order

This will protect you in case there should be an error made in filling your order.

We try to exercise the utmost care in filling every order, but in the rush of the busy season mistakes may occur, in which case we shall appreciate being promptly advised, when corrections will be made at once. So keep a copy of your order for comparison.

Remittances

Money can be safely sent by bank draft, express or post-office money order or registered letter. Remittances sent in any other way are entirely at the senders risk. With small orders it is often convenient to send postage stamps with your letter or order. We are willing to accept these in amounts up to \$1.00. Money should in no occasion be sent loose in the letter.

Our Responsibility

You run no risk in sending money to us. Our reputation as honest and experienced Seedsmen is well known and our financial responsibility can be learned at any bank, trust company or merchant who subscribes to the commercial agency reports. Our credit rating is top-notch.

Packages Extra

When it is necessary to use packages to protect shipments of seeds they will be charged at following prices. Barrels from 50c to 80c each; cotton seamless sacks at 50c each; heavy jute sacks at 20c each.

Forwarding of Goods

We postpay all orders for Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn, in packets, pounds and five-pound lots. Larger amounts travel at purchasers' expense.

We postpay all other vegetable seeds, and all flower seeds in any quantities.

Field Seeds, Onion Sets, Plants, Tools and Supplies are forwarded at the customer's expense. If you wish them sent by parcel post add the zone charge from Wichita to your Postoffice in accordance with the table on page 64. We will secure for you the lowest express or freight rates possible if goods are to go in this way. When the goods are shipped we send you a shipping notice and a bill of lading showing that the goods were delivered to the transportation company in good condition. If they are not in the same condition when they reach you make notations of this on the freight or express receipt. Please give full shipping instructions. In the absence of these we will use our best judgment, based on thirty-five years of shipping experience.

**Ross Brothers
Seed Co.** HOME OF ACORN
BRAND SEEDS

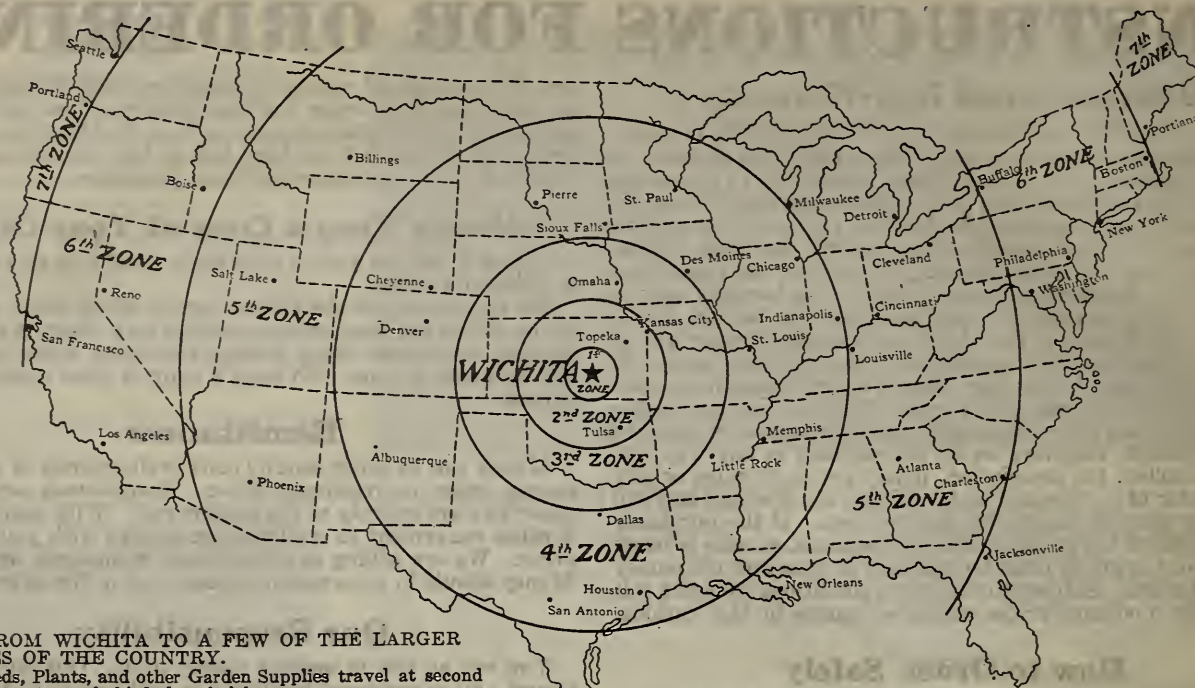
RETAIL STORES
409 East Douglas Avenue
2002 North Lawrence

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE
228 Commerce Street

WICHITA, KANSAS



Our Commerce Street Warehouse



RATES FROM WICHITA TO A FEW OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE COUNTRY.
Most Seeds, Plants, and other Garden Supplies travel at second class express rates and third class freight.

	EXPRESS		FREIGHT	
	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
Kansas City, Mo.....	\$.41	\$.63	\$1.77	\$.84½
Chicago, Ill.....	.57	1.05	3.43	1.45½
St. Louis, Mo.....	.52	.91	2.86	1.28½
Boston, Mass.....	.73	1.45	4.99	2.50½
New York, N. Y.....	.71	1.39	4.79	2.50
St. Paul, Minn.....	.59	1.09	3.59	1.51
Omaha, Nebr.....	.44	.74	2.18	1.05½
Denver, Colo.....	.53	.95	3.02	1.18
Portland, Ore.....	1.13	2.43	8.94	2.33½
San Francisco, Calif.....	1.13	2.41	8.88	2.33½
Dallas, Texas.....	.48	.80	2.44	1.62
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	.39	.59	1.56	.77
Topeka, Kansas.....	.39	.59	1.56	.65
New Orleans, La.....	.65	1.26	4.26	1.75½
Phoenix, Ariz.....	.84	1.71	6.08	2.80
Albuquerque, N. M.....	.59	1.10	3.64	2.01

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES

On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools, etc., within the U. S. and Possessions.
War tax postage extra.

	First pound or fraction.	Each additional pound or fraction.
First Zone	5c	1c
Second Zone	5c	1c
Third Zone	6c	2c
Fourth Zone	7c	4c
Fifth Zone	8c	6c
Sixth Zone	9c	8c
Seventh Zone	11c	10c
Eighth Zone	12c	12c

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One of Wichita's Many Fine Lawns Grown from Ross Brothers' Seed

REAL GRASS SEED

WHEN you buy Grass Seed do you buy Grass Seed or Chaff? The answer is told to a large degree by the weight of the seed. The legal weight, per measured bushel, is but fourteen pounds and there is a lot of seed sown every year weighing little if any more than that. Light seed can mean only old dried out seed, or else chaff. Neither are worth buying at any price. Our Kentucky Blue Grass weighs from 21 to 25 pounds and our Mid-West Mixture 30 pounds. This explains why users report such amazingly satisfactory results. Light chaffy seed is not only a waste of the price paid, but means also a season lost in getting that lawn changed from a dull brown to a pleasing dark green. Our seed has been cleaned and re-cleaned and it has given satisfaction to thousands all thru Wichita and the Middle West. With reasonable care you will have the same results. Send for your seed to-day.

MID-WEST LAWN MIXTURE

No where is the need for acclimated seeds as great as in grass seed. It is here that Mid-West seeds for the Middle West are absolutely necessary. Ordinary mixtures are of little or no value in this dry section. Our thirty-five years of experience with Mid-West seeds enables us to work out a formula for a blended mixture that will give a soft, velvety dark green all summer long. This Mid-West brand is a blend of only the varieties adapted and acclimated to this part of the country. Thousands of beautiful lawns speak eloquently for Mid-West Grass Seed.

The ingredients of a beautiful lawn in the Middle West are these:

Sow Mid-West Grass Seed on well prepared ground early in the Spring or late in Fall, roll the ground afterwards if possible and give an occasional heavy watering, during the dry season. Postpaid, lb. 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.25. By express, 5-25 lbs., @ 60c; 100 lbs. @ 55c.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The finest single variety of Lawn Grass, and the basis of many of the best mixtures. Kentucky Blue Grass is known the country over, save in the extreme south. The plant is a true perennial, improving every year, making a dense mat of roots, able to spread rapidly to fill in any unsown spots. The grass is of even growth, of fine texture and a rich dark green. Thriving on any soil, it forms a close turf from early spring till covered by snow. As a couple of years are required for its complete establishment, it is well to sow Blue Grass in connection with other sorts. Lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75 Postpaid. By express 50c per lb.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Not properly a grass, but it should be used on every lawn, not alone for its rich velvety appearance, and for its drought resistance, but also because it is a soil builder. For best results lawns must have fertilization, and Clover is the cheapest way to supply this. For lawns that are used extensively as the playground for children, Clover is almost indispensable for its softness, as well as durability. Clover makes a rapid growth and consequently serves to shield the slower starting grasses from the hot sun. To be sure of its surviving the winter apply a light mulch late in the fall. Lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25 postpaid. By express 80c per lb.

GOOD LAWNS, unlike Patsy, do not just happen. They are planned and systematically made. "Any old mower" will cut the lawn, but it will not leave the smoothest result. A mower is needed that will cut the grass high from the ground. A good hose, with the proper sprinkler wisely used will do wonders to a burned out lawn. On page 56 will be found descriptions of Lawn Equipment of the better sorts.

ROSS BROTHERS

ACORN
BRAND SEEDS



ROSS BROTHERS SEED
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